2303

Pam
U.N.
20th Session
1965

C:51
New York Office
February 1966

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

of

The World Council of Churches

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Twentieth Session, 21 September to 21 December 1965

MEMORANDUM ON SELECTED ACTIONS

INDEX

		Pages
1.	Disarmament & Related Questions	1-5
2.	Suspension of Nuclear and Thermo-Nuclear Tests	5-7
3.	Effects of Atomic Radiation	7
4.	Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	8
5.	Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	9-10
6.	Peace-Keeping	10-12
7.	The Question of China	12-14
8.	Cyprus	14-16
9.	Korea	16
10.	Tibet	17
11.	Human Rights & Related Questions	17-20
12.	Racial Prejudice and National and Religious Intolerance	20
13.	Draft Declaration and Convention on Elimination of Religious Intolerance	21-23
14.	Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum	23
15.	Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age and Registration	24-25
16.	Declaration and Convention on Elimination of Racial-Discrimination	25-28
17.	Apartheid	28-32
18.	Trust Territories	32-33
19.	Implementation of Declaration on Colonial Independence	33-36
20.	Question of Southern Rhodesia	36-38
21.	Question of South West Africa	39
22.	United Nations Development Decade	40-41
23.	United Nations Development Programme	41-42
24.	Research and Training for Development	43-44
25.	Industrial Development	44-45
26.	Financing Economic Development	45-46
27.	World Campaign for Universal Literacy	47
28.	U.N. Conference on Trade and Development	48-50
29.	Social Aspects of Development	50-53
30.	United Nations Children's Fund	53-54
31.	World Food Programme	54-55
32.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	55-56
33.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	57
34.	Assistance in Cases of Natural Disaster	57
35.	Ideals of Peace	58-60
36.	Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States	60-61
37.	Admission of New Members	61-62

(Index No. 1) DISARMAMENT

Background

Various items on the agenda of the Twentieth General Assembly have bearing on disarmament and their inter-relationship should be kept in mind - peaceful uses of atomic energy, cessation of nuclear weapons testing, peaceful uses of outer space, provisions and institutions for peaceful change, peace-keeping and peaceful settlement - as well as the specific items here referred to.

The United Nations Disarmament Commission, a body composed of all United Nations Members, met from 26 April to 16 June 1965. It adopted two resolutions: the first recommended that the General Assembly give urgent consideration to the question of convening a world disarmament conference; the second recommended the reconvening of the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmanent to consider as a matter of priority the question of extending the partial test ban treaty to cover underground tests and the question of a treaty or convention to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Committee which resumed its work at Geneva in compliance with the Commission's action has been unable to reach agreement although new proposals to extend the limited test ban treaty and to prevent proliferation have been submitted.

Romania again called upon the Assembly to examine proposals for establishing denuclearized zones and to recommend "principles and measures of a nature to facilitate the negotiation and conclusion of such regional arrangements between the States concerned."

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. has from its inception encouraged measures which would lead to disarmament and the international regulation and control of armaments. It has therefore maintained contact with representatives of governments at meetings of the U.N. Disarmament Commission and at the various conferences on disarmament, most recently the Conference of the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament. A second Consultation on Peace and Disarmament held under the auspices of the C.C.I.A. at Geneva in 1964 cautiously but hopefully welcomed certain agreements between the nuclear powers:

> ...Most significant among these are the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water; the U.N. General Assembly resolution banning nuclear weapons in space; the unilateral reduction by the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., and the U.K. of the production of fissionable material for military purposes; and the agreements between Moscow and Washington setting up a direct communication link.

The Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting at Odessa in February 1964 mentioned certain proposals recently made by both sides without taking a position

with respect to them but holding that in a number of instances the proposals were sufficiently similar that agreement should be possible:

> ...Among them are: to negotiate a non-aggression pact; to conclude an international agreement on the repudiation by all States of the use of force in solving territorial disputes and questions involving frontiers; to conclude an international agreement on the repudiation by all States of direct or indirect forms of the threat or use of force in their selfish political or economic interests, and of aggression, subversion, or the secret supply of arms; to halt the production of fissionable material for military purposes and to direct nuclear production to peaceful uses; to establish inspection posts to safeguard against surprise attack; to limit nuclear striking capacity of nuclear delivery systems; to prevent proliferation of nuclear military power; to establish nuclear-free zones, to cease underground testing for military purposes.

It also called upon nations to be mindful of the part they can play by unilateral action as efforts go forward to bring about progressive disarmament through multilateral arrangements.

> ...Reduction of military budgets, responsible military posture which clearly avoids the impression of aggressive intent, reduction of standing armed forces, restraint in face of political tension, increased contribution of fissionable material to peaceful purposes - measures such as these ought to serve as an example and invitation to others, and thus set the stage for more formal international action.

In the same statement the World Council of Churches Executive Committee recognized that

> ...Local conflicts multiply and this confronts powerful nations with the temptation to seek ideological or territorial gains - whether by military aid, economic exploitation, or acts of subversion; if this temptation is not resisted, the danger of enlarged conflict will continue to plague mankind. The lingering imposition of foreign controls which prevent peoples from freely choosing their own form of government and representatives perpetuates an uneasy international situation.

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in session at Enugu, Nigeria, in January 1965 stated that

> Progress towards disarmament must be recognised as a major obligation of all governments and especially on those who possess nuclear weapons. While some encouraging developments have taken place, including the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the armaments race in fact continues unabated. We are convinced that more can and ought to be done. France and China ought to be brought into the disarmament negotiations and agreements. The Test Ban Treaty ought to be extended to include underground testing. Other

possibilities are the limitation of nuclear striking and delivery power, and the establishment of nuclear free zones as is currently proposed for Africa by the Organization for African Unity. It is of highest importance that defence arrangements as long as they are needed, whether national or regional, will be so fashioned as not to impede, but to facilitate progress towards disarmament. This holds true for conventional weapons but has special relevance in the nuclear field. It is in the interest of all nations, and not least of the nuclear powers themselves, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear armaments. In this connection, the arguments for and against the multilateral force as originally conceived were taken into consideration. The constructive possibility of diverting money now spent for the manufacture of destructive weapons to the assistance of the developing countries is an additional incentive.

The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee meeting at Geneva in July 1965 approved the following minute:

> On receiving the report on developments towards arms control and disarmament during the last years, including the recent meeting of the United Nations Disarmanent Commission, the Executive Committee noted that no substantial progress had been made. Nevertheless the Committee was convinced that the situation was so urgent as to require renewed and unflagging effort especially at this time to expand the Limited Test Ban Treaty to include underground testing and reach firm agreements to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons. It was held that the recommendation of the disarmament commission to convene a World Disarmament Conference, to include all countries, had particular advantages in opening a possible way, perhaps initially through preparatory steps, for bringing the Peoples Republic of China into disarmament negotiations.

General Assembly Action

Among its actions on disarmament issues, the Twentieth General Assembly adopted a resolution on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Both the United States and the U.S.S.R. had submitted resolutions neither of which was acceptable to the other. The eight non-aligned powers who are members of the Conference of the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament submitted a resolution which was adopted in Plenary Session by a vote of 93 in favor, none against, and 5 abstentions. The resolution inter alia:

> 2. Calls upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and to that end to reconvene as early as possible with a view to negotiating an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, based on the following main principles:

(a) The treaty should be void of any loop-holes which might permit nuclear or non-nuclear Powers to proliferate, directly or indirectly, nuclear weapons in any form;

(b) The treaty should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers;

(c) A treaty preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament;

(d) There should be acceptable and workable provisions to ensure the effectiveness of the treaty;

(e) Nothing in the treaty should affect adversely the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

The Secretary-General, U Thant, addressed the General Assembly after it had voted and stressed his appeal to "all members" of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. This was understood to be an oblique reference to France which had thus far refused to take part in the deliberations of the Committee. He expressed a special satisfaction that the resolution had been given such general support. While both the United States and the U.S.S.R. voted for the resolution, it should be noted that they interpreted differently the first principle which holds that "a treaty should be void of any loop-holes which might permit nuclear or non-nuclear powers to proliferate..."

By a vote of 112 in favor, none against, with 1 abstention, the Assembly endorsed the proposal adopted at the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cairo in 1964 on the convening of a world disarmament conference to which all countries would be invited; it further urged that necessary consultations be conducted with all countries for the purpose of establishing a widely representative preparatory committee for the world disarmament conference to be held not later than 1967.

A resolution requesting "the Conference of the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue its efforts towards making substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures" received a vote of 102 in favor, none against, with 6 abstentions. Without objection, the Assembly decided to refer to the Geneva Conference the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

Considering that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first regular session in Cairo in July 1964, had issued a solemn declaration on the denuclearization of Africa and that this declaration had been endorsed on 10 October 1964 by the second conference of "Non-Aligned Countries" by a vote of 105 in favor, none against, and 2 abstentions, the U.N. General Assembly reaffirmed its

call upon all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the above-mentioned declaration on the denuclearization of Africa; called upon all States to refrain from the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons on the African continent as well as to refrain from testing, manufacturing or deploying nuclear weapons; and expressed the hope that the African states will initiate studies with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa.

The General Assembly adopted two further resolutions which in some respects have bearing upon the question of disarmament. "Considering that armed intervention is synonymous with aggression, and as such is contrary to the basic principles on which peaceful international cooperation between states should be built" and "considering further that direct intervention, subversion, as well as all forms of indirect intervention are contrary to these principles and, consequently, a violation of the Charter of the United Nations", the Assembly by a vote of 109 in favor, none against, with 1 abstention declared inter alia that "no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights...; and that the use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention". The Assembly also adopted by acclamation a resolution wherein it welcomed "the growing interest in the development of good neighborly relations and cooperation among European States having different social and political systems, in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields;" and urged the governments to intensify their efforts to improve reciprocal relations.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 2) SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS

Background

In a resolution adopted on 27 November 1963, the General Assembly noted with approval the signing of the limited test ban treaty and requested the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee to continue urgently its negotiations toward the discontinuance of all test explosions of all nuclear weapons for all time. On the first anniversary of the Treaty signed at Moscow, 5 August 1963, the three governments - the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States - issued a statement holding that the treaty had "moved our planet to a further strengthening of the peace." The statement pointed out that certain positive steps had followed, in particular, the banning of weapons of mass destruction from outer space and the cut-back by the three states of plutonium and enriched uranium production. However, serious problems and differences have made any further extension of the limited test ban treaty thus far impossible - a condition on which the disturbed situation in South East Asia has apparently had important bearing. The eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen Nation Committee have pressed negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty and in their view progress could be facilitated by the exchange of scientific and other information or by the improvement of detection and identification techniques.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee and subsequently the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in session at Rochester in August 1963, adopted a statement wherein they welcomed the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater as the first constructive international agreement in the current nuclear stalemate. The statement went on to say:

> The Treaty is a first step. It does not halt production or reduce existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons; but it may slow up the nuclear arms race and will diminish the health hazards from radioactive fall-out to this and future generations. Of itself it does not prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to nations now without them but it does prohibit assistance to other nations making tests in the environments which it specifically proscribes. It does not end the threat of nuclear war or outlaw the use of nuclear weapons; but it opens the way to further agreements and thereby reduces the threat of war.

Among the steps to be followed in using every opportunity to capture the advantages of the moment, the statement listed:

> Cooperation in devising means of identifying underground testing should be vigorously pursued so that in this environment also nuclear weapons testing will be halted; and explosions for peaceful purposes including testing for scientific reasons should be undertaken only under international agreement and control.

This view has repeatedly been expressed, by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting in Nigeria in January 1965 and most recently by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in July 1965, where it was held "...that the situation was so urgent as to require renewed and unflagging effort especially at this time to expand the Limited Test Ban Treaty to include underground testing...".

A proposal recently discussed at the Geneva Conference could well fall within the position enunciated above as a step toward a comprehensive treaty. It would involve provision to ban underground tests above an agreed threshold, when identification is possible without on-site inspection, and thereafter to lower the threshold progressively as detection methods improve.

The explosion of atomic devices by the People's Republic of China adds a new factor which underscores the complexity of achieving a complete ban on nuclear tests. The statement by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches issued immediately after the agreement in Moscow on the Limited Test Ban Treaty is even more compelling now: "Ways must be found whereby France and China can associate themselves with the Treaty."

General Assembly Action

Mindful of the crucial importance of a comprehensive test ban treaty to the issue of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, by a vote of 92 in favor, 1 against, with 14 abstentions, the General Assembly urged that all nuclear weapons tests be suspended; called upon all countries to respect the spirit and provisions of the treaty on banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue with a sense of urgency its work on a comprehensive test ban treaty and on arrangements to ban effectively all nuclear weapon tests in all environments, taking into account the improved possibilities for international cooperation in the field of seismic detection.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 3) EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Background

In 1955 the General Assembly established the U.N. Scientific Committee of the Effects of Atomic Radiation to collect, study and disseminate information on this important subject. The Committee issued comprehensive reports in 1958 and 1962. In 1964 it updated the 1962 report by reviewing later data on environmental contamination by nuclear explosions and on the risks of cancer from the exposure of man to ionizing radiations; but the Assembly did not consider the report at its deadlocked Nineteenth Session.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Officers of C.C.I.A. have given close attention to the potential dangers to health from radio-active fallout, a concern reflected, for example, in a series of memoranda by the Executive Secretary summarizing scientific opinion on this subject. The seventh in this series for church leaders summarized the main points in the 1964 report and expressed the view that "the lull in radioactive fallout may be short-lived if more effective measures to overcome a widening nuclear arms race are not undertaken".

General Assembly Action

By unanimous vote the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee on its valuable contributions, and the World Meteorological Organization for work on monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radioactivity; international cooperation was urged for the continuing work of the Committee.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 4) PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Background

The most important event for the IAEA yeor, 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965, wos the Third Internotionol Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The Conference concentroted on one mojor aspect of otomic energy development: nucleor reoctors ond the engineering ond economic ospects of atomic power. Reviewing the scientific content of the Conference, the Secretory-Generol noted thot papers submitted to it reported an increose in installed nuclear copocity from 5 megowotts in 1955 to 5,000 megowatts by 1965, ond on expected 20,000 megowatt copocity by 1970. According to views expressed, more thon holf of the electricity needs of the larger industriol countries would be provided by nucleor generoting stotions by the turn of the century.

In the IAEA report, attention is colled to a noteworthy exponsion of sofeguards activities, os illustroted by the doubling in the past year from 12 to 24 of the number of sofeguords ogreements opproved by the Board. While IAEA technical ossistonce hos continued to be hampered by finonciol inodequacy, the Agency hos made a limited start on the use of nucleor energy for desolting woter. In addition, the Agency's work with isotopes ond rodiotion sources and in heolth, sofety ond woste monogement, is being corried out occording to plan.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While the C.C.I.A. is not set up to deol with some of the more technical aspects of the IAEA's activities, it continues to follow developments which have a beoring on the brooder question of peoceful uses of otomic energy ond urges governments to give the Agency their fullest support. This position is further justified in the current report of the IAEA, particularly with its octivities hoving immediote ond potentiol significonce for humon welfore, as well os those which contribute to measures for sofeguording ogoinst diversion from peaceful to militory uses which ore voluoble in themselves ond con be of assistonce in verified disormament.

Generol Assembly Action

In o resolution adopted by o vote of 79 in fovor and none ogoinst, the Assembly noted with satisfoction the contribution mode by the Third Internotionol Conference on Peoceful Uses of Atomic Energy to the free internotionol exchonge of scientific ond technicol informotion ond expanded internotionol cooperotion in the field of the peoceful uses of atomic energy, notably in respect of nucleor power.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 5) PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Background

The General Assembly's Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 28 States, has a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and a Legal Sub-Committee.

The Committee held its sixth session at United Nations Headquarters between 26 October and 6 November 1964 and decided to set up a working group composed of all members of the Committee to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

In a statement on The Test Ban Treaty and the Next Steps adopted in August 1963 by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee and by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, it is held that "The penetration of outer space opens up a new area of high military consequence. If in this field mankind is not to face dangers equivalent to those he now seeks escape from, cooperation of the parties to the present treaty is urgent."

In previous statements the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee addressed itself to immediate problems of outer space in the following terms:

> The use of outer space offers to mankind new technical advantages; to benefit from them, the nations must promptly seize every opportunity for peaceful cooperation and agreement. Conflicts in space have not yet broken out but its problems are urgent.
>
> If chaos is to be avoided, all activities in outer space must be subject to an international rule. There must be equal opportunity for peaceful, scientific initiatives. The military rivalries of earth are too dangerous to project into space.
>
> Therefore the positive efforts of the United Nations to meet these needs should be supported by all governments, especially those who have the largest experience in the problems of outer space. All governments should be prepared to make adjustments in order that international action may be equitable and effective.

Speaking in similar terms, the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches in session at Geneva, February 1961, warned:

> If the perils and chaos resulting from man's invasion of outer space are to be avoided, the nations must seize every opportunity for peaceful cooperation and agreement. Military rivalries are too dangerous to project into space. The positive efforts of the United Nations to meet these needs call for firm and unflagging support.

The Second Consultation on Peace and Disarmament under C.C.I.A. auspices in June 1964 welcomed the U.N. General Assembly resolution banning nuclear weapons in space.

General Assembly Action

In a lengthy resolution adopted by a vote of 108 in favor, none against, with no abstentions, the General Assembly dealt with legal and technical matters, exchange of information and cooperation, needs and facilities for education and training in space-related subjects, public registry of objects launched into orbit; it also noted the decision of the Committee to convene on 18 January 1966 the Working Group established to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 6) PEACE-KEEPING

Background

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established by the Assembly in November 1956 to guard and patrol the Armistice Demarcation Line in the Gaza Strip and along the International Frontier between Israel and the United Arab Republic in the Sinai Peninsula. The operation of UNEF which continues to perform its function and of the United Nations Operation in the Congo which has been of briefer duration gave rise to a constitutional and financial dispute as to the competence of the Assembly to institute peace-keeping measures and to apportion costs.

Successive Working Groups and Committees have sought to find an acceptable solution since 1961. The Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations composed of 33 members was appointed by the Assembly on 18 February 1965. After extensive deliberations it reached a consensus on 31 August (a) that the General Assembly will carry on its work normally in accordance with its rules of procedure; (b) that the question of the applicability of Article 19 will not be raised with regard to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo; and (c) that the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by Member States with the highly developed countries making substantial contributions.

The United Kingdom requested that an item "peaceful settlement of disputes" be placed on the agenda stating that "the subject of peaceful settlement is of such importance that it merits a separate study directed not simply to elaborating general principles but also to examining existing and new methods and machinery for peaceful settlement." The study should take into account methods of peaceful settlement relating not only to the solution of legal disputes but also the political aspects of problems.

Ireland, in submitting the item, "The authorization and financing of future peace-keeping operations", stated "it is now vitally necessary that the United Nations should

agree upon measures which would ensure thot future necessory peoce-keeping operations will be firmly outhorized ond reliobly financed ond supported to o successful conclusion." The occomponying memorondum mokes precise proposols for outhorizotion ond finoncing of peace-keeping operations.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. hos from its inception stressed the importance of developing, within the fromework of the United Nations Chorter, methods of peoceful chonge and settlement. While it hos not formolly expressed its views on o permonent United Nations force, its officers hove informolly supported, as on olternotive, the preporotion of detoiled orronge-ments for prompt oction in time of crisis.

Commenting in 1956 on the establishment of UNEF, C.C.I.A. officers saw in the oction of the General Assembly an extension of the peoce-observotion system, which had long been odvocated by the C.C.I.A. "The procedure exemplified by the new mechanism odds onother instrument for peoceful settlement" ond the obility of the U.N. to improvise such o scheme was welcomed as "o heartening sign of flexibility and vitality."

In August 1960, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. stated:

> Where there is donger that the great powers will closh openly in new areos as in certoin countries of emerging independence, every appro-priote use of the United Notions should be sought whether in the form of a United Nations presence or of multiloterol progroms of economic and technical assistance.

More recently, the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting ot New Delhi, 19 November-5 December 1961, approved in substonce the report of its Committee on the C.C.I.A. containing the following porograph:

> To be equol to its role in internationol life, the United Notions must have the constant support of all its members. Work for the main-tenonce of peoce and assistonce given under the difficult conditions of peoples rising to full independence ploces heovy responsibilities and finoncial strains upon the United Notions. The Churches should urge governments to dischorge their full responsibilities towards the United Notions ond to be prepared to increose their efforts for the common couse of peoce ond orderly progress.

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting ot Enugu, Nigerio, in Jonuary 1965 stoted: "Disormament will become more reodily possible ond justice more fully served if internotional provisions are made to cope with the many problems that have arisen ond will continue to orise in a world of constont change. Whether through the United Nations or by ogreement between the nations directly concerned, orrangements ought to be mode on a permonent basis for enquiry, conciliation, mediotion, and an internotionol peoce-keeping 'presence' whether politicol or militory."

The welcomed release from the shackles of the constitutional and financial crisis may well bring with it greater difficulty for the United Nations in fulfilling its peace-keeping functions. The instructions given by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee to its officers at a meeting in 1964 become all the more pertinent:

> The Committee agreed that, in view of the basic importance of more varied, readily available, objective and reliable international machinery for peace-keeping, peaceful settlement, and peaceful change, the officers should continue to give careful attention to this field in representational work at the United Nations; and in particular should explore the merits of a regular U.N. procedure for reviewing the existing machinery and for making recommendations for its improvement.

As was stated by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee at its meeting in 1965: "...there are no substitutes for developing step by step the peace-making machinery of the agency which represents international society as a whole."

General Assembly Action

Various aspects of the problems embraced in this subject were given extensive consideration. By a vote of 87 in favor, 1 against, with 5 abstentions, the Assembly requested the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations to continue and to complete its work as soon as possible and to report to the Twenty-first Session. The Assembly decided by a vote of 93 in favor, 1 against, with 7 abstentions to refer the nine-power resolution - growing out of the proposal by Ireland - to the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations. Without objection it was decided that the item concerned with the peaceful settlement of disputes should be remitted to the Twenty-first Session.

A method of financing the United Nations Emergency Force for the years 1965 and 1966 was approved. The vote -- 44 in favor, 14 against, with 45 abstentions and 14 absent - indicates the difficulties which the United Nations is encountering in this area.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 7) THE QUESTION OF CHINA

Background

The question of the representation of China was first raised in 1949 in communications from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. From 1951 through 1960 the Assembly decided at successive sessions not to consider the matter and the item was not included on the agenda.

In 1961 the Assembly discussed the matter as an agenda item and adopted a resolution by which it decided "in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question" and therefore requires a two-thirds majority.

Resolutions to invite the government of the People's Republic of China to send its representatives to participate in the work of the United Nations were defeated between 1961 and 1963 as follows:

Year	Item	Member-ship	For	Against	Abstentions	Absent
1961	Soviet proposal	104	36	48	20	0
1962	Soviet proposal	110	42	56	12	0
1963	Two-power proposal	111	41	57	12	1

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting in Scotland in August 1960, recorded a minute dealing with the C.C.I.A. paper on "Some Aspects of the Current International Situation." It further stated:

> The Committee has noted from the presentation of the paper and the debate on it that the measures therein proposed, especially in relation to disarmament and nuclear weapons testing, can be effectively applied only if the people and government of China are in a position to contribute to their formulation and application. The Central Committee requests the C.C.I.A. to continue the study and to help in the creation of conditions which will permit the 650 million people of China to share in the benefits and accept the responsibilities common to all members of the international community.

A report received by the Assembly of the World Council of Churches at New Delhi stated:

> By its Charter an organization of universal concern, the United Nations is intended to include all independent nations which are ready to accept the obligations of membership. Its task of cooperation and conciliation is seriously hampered by the absence of representatives of large parts of the world's population from its councils. The isolation and estrangement of the absent nations and a lack of balance within the organization itself, are the unfortunate outcome of this situation. The outstanding instance is the People's Republic of China. Consideration should also be given to the absence of those nations which have been divided by the political conflicts of our time where solutions have not yet been found.

The statement on The Test Ban Treaty and the Next Steps adopted by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches at Rochester in August 1963 contains the following reference:

The latest developments relating to the Test Ban Treaty inevitably isolate China more than ever from the rest of the world. This isolation in itself can be a new source of danger and suffering to China's neighbors as exemplified by her recent actions. Every opportunity should be seized to keep open channels of contact with China, and to bring her into the family of nations so that she may accept the responsibilities and disciplines of its institutions.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly by a vote of 56 in favor, 49 against, with 11 abstentions affirmed that its decision of 1961 declaring any proposal to change the representation of China an important question - and thus requiring two-thirds vote - remains valid. By a vote of 47 in favor to 47 against, with 20 abstentions and two delegations not participating, the General Assembly rejected a draft resolution to "restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations."

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 8) CYPRUS

Background

Request for the inclusion of this item had been submitted by Cyprus on 13 July 1965 and by Turkey on 21 July 1965.

The memorandum accompanying the request by Cyprus states that "the General Assembly is expected to call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, to respect the sovereignty unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and to refrain from any threat or use of force or intervention directed against Cyprus."

Turkey, in its explanatory memorandum, had stated that "it becomes an unavoidable necessity to safeguard and maintain the Turkish Cypriot community's right to live by consolidating its rights emanating from valid international treaties solemnly concluded".

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. has been actively interested in the question of Cyprus since 1954. A resolution adopted by the full Commission in session at the University of Chicago recognized "the right and fitness of the people of Cyprus to determine for themselves their future status" and inter alia instructed its officers to give such assistance as might seem desirable. Since the outbreak of difficulties late in 1963 and early in 1964, C.C.I.A. officers have given close attention to the situation.

In early May 1964 the C.C.I.A. Director, having communicated with colleagues in Geneva and London, stated in a public address that peace and justice in Cyprus should be sought for all people by processes of peaceful settlement and peaceful change; and that fidelity to treaty commitments was required on the one hand and a readiness to negotiate changes of treaty provisions on the other. He also supported in detail the objectives as well as the intermediate measures - defined by the U.N. Secretary-General in his recent report to the Security Council - which, if given effect at that time, would have brought about numerous salutory changes in practices on the island. The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee meeting in Geneva in June 1964, generally approved the actions of its officers.

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in session at Enugu, Nigeria, January 1965, in a Statement on Current International Issues said with respect to Cyprus:

> We welcome the presence of the United Nations force in Cyprus, urge that it be continued and supported by men and money, and equipped with authority to accomplish its task. We express appreciation of the constant effort of the United Nations mediator to find a solution for the political aspects of the situation. Even provisional and first steps to a solution must be welcomed, particularly if they mean that speedy progress can be made in permanent measures. Improved relations between Greece and Turkey are essential to international amity, and the repair of broken relationships in Cyprus would contribute to this. We call upon the C.C.I.A. to continue its efforts to secure the fair and non-discriminatory treatment of minorities in the countries immediately concerned. We are convinced that compliance in this respect with the international standards of human rights will command respect in the international community. In line with earlier statements of the C.C.I.A. concerning the right of self-determination, we believe that the right and fitness of the people of Cyprus to determine their future status should remain the basis of final settlement.

General Assembly Action

Consideration of the question of Cyprus became difficult and intricate by virtue of the substance of the issue itself and because it was under consideration currently by the Security Council. The General Assembly resolution, voted by 47 in favor, 5 against, and 54 abstentions, was animated by varying motives. The resolution stated:

> Noting further that the Government of Cyprus is committed through its Declaration of Intent and Memorandum to:
>
> (a) The full application of human rights to all citizens of Cyprus, irrespective of race or religion,
>
> (b) The ensuring of minority rights,

(c) The safeguarding of the above rights as contained in the said Declaration and Memorandum,

1. Takes cognizance of the fact that the Republic of Cyprus, as an equal Member of the United Nations, is, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, entitled to and should enjoy full sovereignty and complete independence without any foreign intervention or interference;

2. Calls upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter, and in particular Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from any intervention directed against it;

3. Recommends to the Security Council the continuation of the United Nations mediation work in conformity with resolution 186 (1964).

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 9) KOREA

Background

The Assembly had before it the annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. At its Eighteenth Session, the General Assembly had adopted a resolution reaffirming that the objectives of the United Nations were "to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area". The resolution aslo called upon "the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly".

C.C.I.A. Procedure

From the outset of the Korean conflict, the C.C.I.A. and the church bodies which it represents have consistently supported the principle of a unified and independent Korea by peaceful means. It continues to emphasize the need to achieve such conditions, including the holding of free elections, as will permit reunification by peaceful means of arbitrarily divided countries.

General Assembly Action

After reaffirming its previous actions on this question, the General Assembly by a vote of 61 in favor, 13 against and 34 abstentions, requested the United Nations Commission for the Reunification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 10) TIBET

Background

The Sixteenth Session of the General Assembly had adopted a resolution wherein it "solemnly renews its call for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan peoples of their fundamental human rights and freedoms including their right to self-determination." There is reason to believe that the situation at the present time is worse than at the time the resolution was adopted in 1961 and that the situation remains a source of "grave concern" to the Member States representing the international community.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

In the course of 1959, representatives of the Dalai Lama consulted with officers of the C.C.I.A. about certain political and international aspects of the Tibetan question, and an issue of C.C.I.A. Brief was devoted to an exposition of the situation on the basis of widespread Christian anxiety for the people of Tibet. Various church agencies have continued to provide assistance to Tibetan refugees. The C.C.I.A. fully supports the conviction expressed by the General Assembly in 1961 "that respect for the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law", and the relevance of this conviction to the Tibetan situation.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly by a vote of 43 in favor, 26 against, with 22 abstentions, deplored the continued violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet and solemnly renewed its call for the cessation of all practices which deprive the Tibetan people of the human rights and fundamental freedoms they have always enjoyed.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 11) HUMAN RIGHTS

Background

The Twentieth General Assembly had before it a number of important items concerned with the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms: two draft Covenants - one on civil and political rights and the other on economic, social and cultural rights - under review by the Assembly since 1954; Declaration and Convention on Freedom of Information; proposal for a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; advisory services; general measures to accelerate the promotion of respect and observance; Human Rights Year in 1968.

From the outset the C.C.I.A. Procedure has closely followed the elaboration of international instruments and the development of international action for the protection of human rights. In 1961, the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches meeting in New Delhi approved in substance the report of its Committee on the C.C.I.A. in which the view was expressed that:

> The protection of human rights by international instruments has grown in more recent developments to be a fundamental concern of international law and order. It has been the constant endeavor of the C.C.I.A. to urge governments to implement the standards proclaimed in the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations and to assist in the work, yet to be completed, of elaborating covenants by which all states will undertake to assure civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights.

In 1962, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. recorded a minute on International Protection of Human Rights in which it reaffirmed its general position with respect to the draft Covenants and agreed that:

> The C.C.I.A. should continue to support efforts to complete adequate drafts of the Covenants with provisions for effective implementation. At the same time, it should continue to promote the development of a common ethos and conditions under which the Covenants can become sound instruments for the attainment of their intended purposes. Further contribution can thus be made to the achievement of the standards proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

General Assembly Action

Owing to its heavy agenda, the Third Committee was unable to take up certain items. Thus, by action of the General Assembly, consideration of the draft Covenants on Human Rights was deferred to the Twenty-first Session. Similar action was taken with respect to the draft Convention and draft Declaration on Freedom of Information. The Assembly decided to request the Economic and Social Council to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the proposal for the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for study of all aspects of the matter and for report, through the Council, to the General Assembly at its Twenty-first Session.

The Assembly, by a vote of 83 in favor and 1 against, requested the Secretary-General to organize in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa and the Commission on Human Rights an international seminar on apartheid in 1966.

A general resolution, unanimously adopted, urged measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms particularly during the United Nations Development Decade. It requested the help of the United Nations

Technicol Assistonce outhorities ond Speciolized Agencies; it recommended thot the Economic ond Social Council should, in studying the question of tronsferring the resources releosed os o result of disarmament, beor in mind the economic needs of all countries, porticulorly of the less developed countries in order to help them to ochieve the safeguording of humon rights and fundomentol freedoms.

In o detoiled ond lengthy resolution odopted unanimously, the General Assembly corried forward its plans to observe the yeor 1968 as Internotionol Yeor for Humon Rights. As a port of the preporation for the observonce of the Internotionol Year for Human Rights, the Assembly invited oll Member Stotes to rotify before 1968 the Conventions olready concluded in the field of humon rights ond in particulor the following:

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slovery, the Slave Trode ond Institutions ond Proctices similor to Slovery;

International Lobour Organisation Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Lobour;

Internotionol Labour Organisation Convention concerning Discriminotion in Respect of Employment ond Occupotion;

Internotional Labour Orgonisotion Convention concerning Equol Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equol Volue;

Internotional Labour Orgonisation Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize;

United Notions Educationol, Scientific and Culturol Orgonizotion Convention against Discrimination in Educotion;

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

Convention on the Political Rights of Women;

Internotionol Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Rocial Discrimination.

The Assembly also decided to hosten the conclusion of the following droft Conventions so thot they may be open for rotification and occession if possible before 1968:

Droft Covenont on civil and political rights;

Draft Covenant on economic, sociol ond culturol rights;

Draft Internationol Convention on the Eliminotion of All Forms of Religious Intoleronce;

Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

It further decided to complete by 1968 consideration and preparation of the draft declarations which had been approved by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Commission on the Status of Women.

A focus of the observance in 1968 will be an International Conference on Human Rights. It decided to establish a Preparatory Committee in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights to consist of seven members to complete the preparation and to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, duration and venue of the Conference.

Approval was given to the interim program of measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations as annexed to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 12) MANIFESTATIONS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Background

The Seventeenth General Assembly had invited the governments of all States, the Specialized Agencies, and non-governmental and private organizations "to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting these." The sponsors of two resolutions at the Twentieth Session, Iran and Nigeria, agreed to combine them and the debate reflected considerable concern that more rapid progress should be made.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The substance of the position advanced by the C.C.I.A. in relation to this subject will be found under C.C.I.A. Procedure in Connection with the Eradication of Racial Discrimination and the Elimination of Religious Intolerance (see Index Nos. 13 and 16).

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution inviting those Member States which had not yet done so to submit information about manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance. It decided to keep this item on its agenda and to complete consideration of it during the Twenty-first Session.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 13) DRAFT DECLARATION AND CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Background

In 1962, the General Assembly requested that a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and, subsequently, a draft International Convention on the same subject be prepared by the Commission on Human Rights.

A preliminary draft of a Declaration has been prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. At its session in February-March, 1964, the Commission on Human Rights set up a working group which revised six of the articles proposed by the Sub-Commission and submitted certain alternative texts. The Commission on Human Rights, however, was unable to complete work on this item. It recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it give such further consideration as it may deem practicable to the drafting of the Declaration and that it transmit the appropriate documents to the General Assembly. In doing so, ECOSOC suggested that the Assembly take a decision on the further course to be followed in this matter.

In the meantime the Commission on Human Rights at its session in March-April, 1965 made substantial progress on the preparation of the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The World Council of Churches and its Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, which are concerned with all aspects of human rights, have a particular interest in problems of religious liberty. U.N. activities in this field are being closely followed and officers of the C.C.I.A. have, on various occasions, submitted, either formally or informally, their views on this item at meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination, as well as ECOSOC.

At its meeting in Geneva, 9-12 July, 1965, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. gave further consideration to current problems of Human Rights and Religious Liberty and adopted a resolution, subsequently received by the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, and said, inter alia:

> We follow with particular attention developments in the field of religious liberty, while concerned with all aspects of human rights. The U.N. Commission on Human Rights has undertaken the preparation of a draft declaration and a draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. The adoption of such international instruments would bring a potentially significant contribution to the effective protection of religious liberty for all. ...
>
> We welcome current efforts to ensure religious liberty and believe that in order that their objective may be fully achieved certain essential requirements should be met among which we stress the following:

1. While holding a distinctive Christian basis for religious liberty, the civil freedom which Christians claim for themselves must be guaranteed to all men everywhere, whatever their religion or belief.

2. Religious liberty includes freedom to change one's religion or belief without consequent social, economic, and political disabilities. Implicit in this right is the right freely to maintain one's belief or disbelief without external coercion or disability.

3. Religious liberty further includes freedom to manifest religion or belief. Worship, teaching, practice and observance are essential forms of religious manifestation and any elaboration of the standard of religious liberty must expressly provide for them.

4. To every person there should be assured the right to manifest his religion or belief, whether alone or in community, and in public or private.

5. Religious liberty also includes freedom to maintain individual or collective bonds with religious communities or associations, the character of which transcends national boundaries. It also includes freedom to express opinions or convictions and to impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

6. The standard of religious liberty should be international. The international standard should not be restrictively interpreted to make it conform to existing national constitutions and laws, but every effort should be made to cause national constitutions and laws to conform to the international standard.

7. The exercise of religious freedom as well as that of other civil rights may be subject to such limitations as are determined by law solely in the interest of public order. Religious rights shall be available for all without discrimination on grounds of religion or belief.

General Assembly Action

By unanimous vote on 1 November 1965 the General Assembly, appreciating the work already done by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities on the draft Declaration and the draft Convention:

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to make every effort to complete the preparation of the two drafts during the twenty-second session of the Commission, in order that they may be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session;

2. Decides to consider the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance as a matter of priority at its twenty-first session.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 14) DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

Background

The question of the right of asylum was placed on the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights in 1957, when the representative of France submitted the first draft of a declaration. In 1960 the Commission which had before it the comments of 28 governments, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and a number of non-governmental organizations, discussed and adopted a draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum. The same year the Economic and Social Council considered the draft and transmitted it to the General Assembly. The matter was transferred this year from the Social to the Legal Committee for consideration.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The draft Declaration contains five articles based on the principle set forth in Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and designed to serve as a guidance for governments and the United Nations in dealing with asylum.

The officers of the C.C.I.A. have given close attention to this question. Both informally and in a statement made before the Commission on Human Rights in March 1960, the position was advanced that a declaration, if it is to be helpful, must not fall below the standard of current practices by governments.

General Assembly Action

The Sixth or Legal Committee dealt primarily with certain procedural matters to expedite future consideration of the draft Declaration. The Assembly agreed without objection that the Secretary-General invite additional comments by Member States on the draft, and that the item be taken up at the Twenty-First Session "as soon as possible...with a view to completing the text of the draft Declaration as a whole".

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 15)

CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE AND REGISTRATION

Background

A United Nations Convention providing for full and free consent of both parties to marriage, a legal minimum age for marriage and official registration of all marriages was adopted by the General Assembly in 1962 and entered into force in December 1964. A draft recommendation urging all Member States to take legislative or other steps to give effect to the main principles, while not legally binding, would be expected to exert moral influence. The text, which had been before the Assembly's Eighteenth Session but without action, was taken up in the current session.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

C.C.I.A. representatives have regularly followed meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women, and material dealing with the Convention and the proposed Recommendation has been made available to various groups within the constituency of the World Council of Churches. Consultations and studies, under the auspices of the Department on Co-operation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society or other individual units of the World Council of Churches have recognized the need for international legal standards in matters of marriage.

At its meeting in 1962, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. adopted some "Guiding Principles for C.C.I.A. Representation Regarding the Work of the U.N. on the Status of Women", among which the following supports the objective sought by the Convention and the proposed Recommendation.

> Marriage legislation should recognize the dignity and the rights of both partners and include, among others, provision for (1) full and free consent of both parties; (2) a minimum age under which marriage shall not be legally entered into; (3) an appropriate and legally recognized system of record or registration of marriage. Likewise, legal provisions for the dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation should offer equal protection of the rights of both partners.

General Assembly Action

On 1 November 1965 by 95 votes to none with 2 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. "Recognizing that the family group should be strengthened because it is the basic unit of every society, and that men and women of full age have the right to marry and to found a family, that they are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and that marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, in accordance with the provisions of article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights"..., the Assembly

1. Recommends that, where not already provided by existing legislative or other measures, each Member State should take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and its traditional and religious practices, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be appropriate to give effect to the following principles:

I

(a) No marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, such consent to be expressed by them in person, after due publicity and in the presence of the authority competent to solemnize the marriage and of such witnesses as may be prescribed by law;

(b) Marriage by proxy shall be permitted only when the competent authorities are satisfied that each party has, before a competent authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by law, fully and freely expressed consent before witnesses and not withdrawn such consent;

II

Member States shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age for marriage, which in any case shall not be less than fifteen years of age; no marriage shall be legally entered into by any person under this age, except where a competent authority has granted a dispensation as to age, for serious reasons, in the interest of the intending spouses;

III

All marriages shall be registered in an appropriate official register by the competent authority; ...

* * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 16) DECLARATION AND CONVENTION OF ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Background

On 20 November 1963, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It also asked all States to carry out without delay the principles of the Declaration and invited governments, the Specialized Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations to inform the Secretary-General of action taken in compliance with the Declaration. The Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly his report and the Third Committee agreed to concentrate its discussion on the draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council.

In addition to proclaiming a Declaration, the Assembly, in 1963 requested that "absolute priority" be given to the preparation of an International Convention on the same subject. Consequently the Commission on Human Rights in early 1964 adopted the draft text of a preamble and seven substantive articles for inclusion in the Convention.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The World Council of Churches and its agencies have long been deeply concerned about the existence of racial discrimination in various parts of the world. In 1954, the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Evanston, Illinois, declared "its conviction that any form of segregation based on race, colour or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ," and urged "the churches within its membership to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition within their own life and within society."

This statement was reaffirmed by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, New Delhi, 1961, in a resolution on Racial and Ethnic Tensions, and numerous statements made over the past years by the C.C.I.A. and organs of the World Council have expressed the same views on problems of inter-group relations.

Thus, the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Rochester, N.Y. in 1963, considered again the duties and responsibilities of Christians in face of the world-wide struggle for racial equality and stated, inter alia:

> ...We give thanks to God that He has called many Christians to share in the leadership of this struggle for racial equality. We ask all Christians and the Churches as such to join them and to support them.

The statement then addressed itself to specific situations involving racial tensions such as in South Africa and in the United States and concluded with the following paragraph:

> The demand for racial and ethnic equality is being made in many places and will continue until it is attained everywhere in full. We remind ourselves that the references to South Africa and the United States present a challenge to all our consciences, to do in our own countries, cities and churches all that we should for racial justice and Christian fellowship. The solution demanded requires radical change in long-established patterns of thought and action. Wherever fear of such change may exist, we must recall that when God is present, as surely He is in this matter, there is no need for fear. One further grave consequence of the struggle for racial equality is that it sets up barriers to open communication between individuals, between races, between governments, between organizations and even between churches. But openness and free communications are indispensable to the attainment of the goal.

Since then, both the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches ond the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. hove received reports of whot the churches are doing in the rociol conflicts in mony ports of the world. More recently the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in session ot Genevo, 9-12 July, 1965, odopted o resolution on Southern Africo in which it "views with continuing concern the trogic ond, in foct, deterioroting situotion in those countries of Southern Africo where the principle of minority white rule is the basis of policy and is mointained by repression in vorious forms and degrees."

One porogroph of thot resolution stotes the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee's belief thot:

> Contact with churches, orgonizations ond individuals in these countries should be pursued, in porticular ocross the borriers of deep disogreement, so thot every opportunity for reconciliation may be grosped. Moreover, personol ond group visits both woys and exchanges by students ond educotors con prove porticularly valuoble.

On the bosis of positions thus expressed by ecumenicol ogencies, C.C.I.A. officers generally support the objectives sought by the U.N. Declarotion on the Eliminotion of All Forms of Rocial Discriminotion. Without commitment to detoiled provisions, they olso generolly encouroge the eloboration of the proposed Convention, ond will continue to support such other efforts os remoin indispensoble to the ottoinment of full rociol justice.

General Assembly Action

On 1 November 1965 the Generol Assembly unanimously adopted o resolution on measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Eliminotion of All Forms of Rociol Discriminotion. After noting with satisfaction thot ECOSOC hod decided to undertoke a special study of rociol discriminotion in the politicol, economic, sociol ond cultural spheres, the resolution, inter alia, calls upon oll Stotes in which racial discrimination is practiced to take urgent effective steps, including legislotive measures, to implement the United Nations Declorotion on the Eliminotion of All Forms of Raciol Discriminotion; requests the States where orgonizotions are promoting or inciting to racial discrimination to take oll necessary meosures to prosecute and/or outlaw such organizations; requests thot any further meosures which could be undertoken by oppropriote United Notions bodies in the light of the speciol study decided upon by ECOSOC should be submitted to the General Assembly and thot a seminar on the eliminotion of rocial discrimination should be held under the program of odvisory services in connection with the Internotionol Yeor for Human Rights.

The Assembly took o significont step in the struggle to eliminote rociol discriminotion in its oction by a vote of 106 in fovor, none ogainst, with 1 obstention to adopt and open for signature and ratification the "Internotionol Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discriminotion". Port I, contoining 7 orticles, deols with substantive matters; Port II, Articles 8 to 16, with implementotion through Committee and Commission; Part III, Articles 17 to 25, with procedures of rotification, providing thot the Convention shall enter

into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession. (When printed texts become available, they can be procured upon request.)

The Assembly also adopted a resolution to provide for cooperation between the Committee established by the Convention and the United Nations bodies charged with receiving and examining petitions from the peoples of colonial countries.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 17) APARTHEID

Background

Year after year the Assembly has attempted to devise procedures to deal with the problem of apartheid in South Africa. In an action taken in 1962, the Assembly established a Special Committee whose mandate is to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review. In fulfillment of its responsibilities the Special Committee has, since then, submitted a number of reports to the General Assembly and to the Security Council, and made several recommendations dealing with such matters as, for instance, the application of economic sanctions, the supply of arms to South Africa, the contribution of relief and assistance to persons who are suffering as a result of their opposition to the policies of the South African Government.

In 1964, the Security Council established an Expert Committee of all members of the Council to undertake a technical and practical study of the feasibility, effectiveness and implications of measures which could be taken under the Charter.

The Expert Committee, although not unanimous in its conclusions, expressed the view in a report issued on 2 March 1965 that while many measures were feasible, their effectiveness depended to a great extent on the degree of collective willingness, universality of application and genuine desire from those imposing them, special attention being given to the states maintaining close economic relations with South Africa.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Repeatedly, since its Second Assembly in 1954, the World Council of Churches has reaffirmed "its conviction that any form of segregation based on race, colour, or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ."

On the basis of this fundamental attitude, consultations held in co-operation with the World Council of Churches, as well as meetings of the Council itself, have sought to stress the duties of the Churches in matters of race relations. Thus, an inter-church and inter-racial consultation, meeting in Cottesloe, Johannesburg, in December, 1960, made a number of affirmations concerning justice, equal rights and responsibilities for all racial groups in South Africa and stated, inter alia:

> We recognize that all racial groups who permanently inhabit our country are part of our total population, and we regard them as indigenous. Members of all these groups have an equal right to make their contribution towards the enrichment of the life of their country and to share in the ensuing responsibilities, rewards and privileges.

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, in a Statement on Racial and Ethnic Tensions adopted in August, 1963, addressed itself to the situation in South Africa and said, in part:

> This extreme crisis summons all Christian people to recognize and accept their common responsibility... We call on Christians to remember in their prayers those of all races in South Africa who take great risks and incur severe penalties in the cause of justice and human solidarity. Christians outside the Republic must work to inform world opinion and to impress upon other countries and governments their responsibility in respect of this great crisis. The pursuit by governments of selfish national interest, particularly in the economic sphere, in their relations with South Africa can do much to defer the realization of racial justice for all her peoples.
>
> All Christians must do everything in their power to show their care for the victims of discrimination, and to relieve the needs of refugees from the Republic.
>
> We cannot but remind the white population of South Africa, and especially the Christians within it, that to continue the present policy of race relations will inevitably mean increased isolation from the rest of the world. That policy is one with which peoples throughout the world are in profound disagreement. Moreover, it has established within South Africa a spirit of entrenchment rather than of openness. Both factors work toward the isolation of South Africa. We appeal to white Christians so to labor with their fellow citizens and their government, that rigidity and isolation may give way to openness and collaboration.

In June 1964, an ecumenical consultation on Christian Practice and Desirable Action in Race Relations in the countries of Southern Africa was held at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia. The consultation's report, acknowledging the failure, so far, of the church to fulfill its reconciling mission, stresses such points as: the responsibility of Christians to act positively to eliminate the discriminatory structure of the present system; the church's specific responsibility to do everything in its power to remove the duality in economic, occupational and educational opportunity, including the repeal of "all legislation contrary to the Christian conscience", the right of all adults of whatever race to participate in the policy-making of the country to which they belong, and the need to assure, by constitutional guarantees, the rights and responsibilities of citizenship for all, and to assure minorities of legal protection by an independent judiciary.

At its meeting in Geneva, 9-12 July 1965, the Executive Cammittee af the C.C.I.A. adapted a resolutian an Sauthern Africa in which it

> views with cantinuing cancern the tragic and, in fact, deteriorating situation in thase cauntries of Sauthern Africa where the principle of minority white rule is the basis af policy and is maintained by repressian in variaus farms and degrees. It is disturbed ta note that in spite af the demands bath local and international for greater justice, gavernments have hardened their position - in Sauth Africa by the intensification af the palicy af apartheid, inevitably accompanied by an ever-grawing and increasingly ruthless system of repression;....

The C.C.I.A. Executive Cammittee noted however that

> In South Africa, in spite af repression of critical apinian, an important minority af all races cantinues to maintain its spiritial independence and its caurageaus witness ta human rights.

and went an to state its belief, inter alia:

> That the Christian repudiatian af racial discriminatian in all its forms must ga an being expressed in ward and deed. (In this cantext we call attentian to the statement af the Central Committee of the World Cauncil af Churches at its meeting in Rochester, U.S.A. in 1963.)
>
> That cantact with churches, arganizatians and individuals in these cauntries shauld be pursued, in particular acrass the barriers af deep disagreement so that every opportunity for reconciliation may be grasped. Moreover, persanal and group visits both ways and exchanges by students and educatars can prave particularly valuable.
>
> That canstant effart must be made ta pramate personal communicatian between members of existing white gavernments and African leaders. This is an essential first step leading ta the urgent task af persuading the governments concerned ta cansult their awn African leaders.
>
> That the seriaus maral implicatians af immigratian in relation ta African ecanamic and sacial advancement shauld be made a matter of public discussion in those cauntries fram which the immigrants usually came. Further, the extent ta which ather cauntries and individual investars enjoy real advantages, fram associatian with Sauth Africa's booming econamy, should be widely knawn, so that they can appreciate their measure af respansibility for the canditians of poverty and regimentatian af the African labor force....
>
> That wherever churches in these territaries suffer financially because af their stand on racial issues thraugh the withdrawal af local support,

> or because of discriminatory legislation, the Christian community throughout the world has a duty to stand by them, and by all who suffer in the cause of racial justice.
>
> That there is an idea prevalent among some European groups in Southern Africa that African initiatives to achieve self-determination and independence from European tutelage are chiefly prompted by external communist forces. Such easy explanations of an historic development should be regarded with caution and subjected to careful scrutiny. The essential nature of the African demand for a place of dignity in the human race must be recognized for what it is.
>
> That international sympathy for the cause of African advancement in Southern Africa would be more ready if the African leaders could resolve the conflict between rival African political groups in all these territories, which lend weight to the charge that they are unready for political responsibility, and if they were to give a well-considered indication of the place they foresee for the white community in their midst, and the shape of the future state in respect of racial groups. More than general assurances are needed to help the white minorities to envisage their own future with hope and to encourage their participation.....

The resolution concluded:

> The C.C.I.A. Executive recognizes both the growing impatience of African opinion and also the uncertainty and fear among the white people in Southern Africa. It asks its officers to continue to explore every possibility for bringing about changes to majority rule by means avoiding violence, and at the same time to seek safeguards of individual and group rights, and justice for all irrespective of race.
>
> It sees in South Africa, particularly, a highly developed country and virile people with a great Christian tradition, capable - by enlisting to its development the full potential of the majority presently excluded from free participation - of giving outstanding leadership and service to the African continent, and hopes to see it freed from the evil of apartheid that it may achieve its destiny.

General Assembly Action

Having before it the reports of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid and of the Group of Experts established by the Security Council, the General Assembly by a vote of 80 in favor, 2 against and 16 abstentions, adopted a resolution where it inter alia draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, that action under Chapter 7 of the Charter is essential in order to solve the problem of apartheid and that universally

applied sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution; the resolution again requested all States to comply fully with all the resolutions of the Security Council on this question and to halt forthwith the sale and delivery to South Africa of arms, ammunition of all types, military vehicles and equipment and material intended for their manufacture and maintenance.

The Assembly passed a second resolution by a vote of 95 in favor, 1 against, and 1 abstention requesting the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Trust Fund made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals to be used for grants to voluntary organizations, governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa, and other appropriate bodies, towards legal assistance, relief for dependents, education of prisoners and their children, and relief for refugees from South Africa.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 18) TRUST TERRITORIES

Background

The Trusteeship Council's report again dealt with conditions in Nauru and New Guinea, two of the three remaining Trust Territories. (On the third, the U.S.-administered Strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Council reports to the Security Council). In regard to Nauru, administered by Australia, the Council noted that the latter had decided not to proceed with a plan for resettling Nauruans on Curtis Island, in view of the Nauruan desire to resettle as an independent people. The Council endorsed the view of its Visiting Mission that the idea of resettlement should not be dropped. In regard to New Guinea, also administered by Australia, the Council accepted the finding that the majority in the Territory, expressing views on the subject, held the Territory to be unready for self-government or independence, but noted the increasing role played by the House of Assembly, and urged preparation for the transition to a fully responsible government. The Council expressed satisfaction that Australia had accepted the main recommendations of a survey by the International Bank, looking towards a development plan for the Territory.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While C.C.I.A. representations in regard to dependent peoples reflected ecumenical support for the principle of international study and review, exemplified by the Trusteeship System, no specific representations have been made in regard to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea. C.C.I.A. officers keep in touch with ecumenical agencies in Australia which have been giving close attention to problems of the Territories.

General Assembly Action

In regard to Nauru, the Assembly on 21 December, by a vote of 84 to 0, with 25 abstentions (including Australia, New Zealand and the U.K.) adopted a resolution which calls upon Australia to establish a Legislative Council by 31 January, 1966; to fix a date for independence not later than 31 January 1968; and to take immediate steps "towards restoring the island of Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign nation".

The Assembly also adopted (86 to 0, 22 abstentions) a resolution on the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua, the latter being an adjacent territory administered by Australia but not a Trusteeship. The resolution called upon Australia to "fix an early date for independence in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples."

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 19) IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION OF COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE

Background

The Special Committee on Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, now the main and most active U.N. agency in this field, during 1965 met in New York from 6 April to 17 May, in Lusaka, Dar-es-Salaam, and Addis Ababa from 23 May to 18 June, and again in New York beginning 17 August. The report of the Special Committee of 24 formed a good deal of the subject matter considered and formed into resolutions by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly. Also, a general resolution went directly to the Assembly in plenary meeting. The questions of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, are treated separately.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Against the background of ecumenical judgments about the dangers and responsibilities involved in colonial relationships, the C.C.I.A. from its formation has stressed the welfare and advancement of peoples in dependent territories. Reinforcing these concerns and providing guide lines for representations, the Committee on C.C.I.A. of the 1961 Assembly of the World Council of Churches stated:

> The mid-twentieth century has seen the emergence of many nations from a state of political subjection by alien powers to a status of political independence. We rejoice in this. We note, however, that there are nations and people still under foreign political domination. Such domination, recurring in human history, is not the result exclusively of any one particular political system. Wherever it occurs and under whatever system of political life, and wherever the consent of the governed is spurned and their welfare subordinated to the interests of the ruling power, this is unjust and the Christian conscience condemns it.
>
> Both in the interests of human justice and international peace the transfer of political power to those to whom it should belong must be made without self-serving delay. We recognize that problems exist where a people has not been sufficiently prepared to assume the responsibilities of political independence. In such cases the process of necessary preparation must be greatly accelerated. To eliminate ambiguities in the role of ruling powers and to expedite the achievement of independence, it is desirable that international assistance through agencies of the United Nations be associated with such a process.

> Where other factors exist, such as the presence of ethnic or racial minorities, sufficient guarantees for the protection of the rights of these minorities should be assured by the peoples achieving independence. Where history has thrown two or more races or religious groups together in the same country, as the total welfare of all such people can be secured only through the mutual acceptance of each other as citizens of a common country and as members of a common nation, it is necessary that no single group seek to perpetuate political advantage for itself at the cost of justice for all. While legitimate fears of minorities need to be allayed, no minority should be vested with such power of veto as to deny the rights of the majority and the welfare of the whole community.

General Assembly Action

In the general resolution on Implementation of the Declaration, adopted by the Assembly on 20 December by a vote of 74 in favor, 6 against (Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, U.K., U.S.A.), with 27 abstentions, the Afro-Asian and Soviet blocs, with partial support from the Latin American delegations, approved some strongly-worded phrases, reflecting a widely-felt sense of frustration over the continuance of remnants of colonial dependency of the older type, and particularly over sombre developments in southern Africa. The resolution calls upon "the colonial Powers to discontinue their policy of violating the rights of colonial peoples through the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and the dislocation, deportation and transfer of the indigenous inhabitants". It asks the Special Committee to recommend ways and steps "to enable the populations of the small territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence". The Special Committee is requested to recommend a "deadline for the accession to independence", whenever such is found appropriate. States are invited to "provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories." States and international institutions are asked to "withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination". Colonial Powers are asked to "dismantle the military bases installed in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones."

The separate resolution on the Question of Aden was adopted on 5 November by a vote of 90 to 11 (including the U.K.), with 10 abstentions. It urges non-recognition of any independence not based on popular wishes freely expressed in elections held under universal adult suffrage; regards the immediate and complete removal of military bases as essential; urges the United Kingdom to abolish the state of emergency, cease "all repressive actions against the people", release all political detainees and allow all political exiles to return; appeals for "all possible assistance" to popular efforts to attain freedom and independence; refers the "dangerous situation" to the Security Council; and calls for assistance by international relief agencies.

On 16 December the Assembly adopted 10 resolutions recommended by the Fourth Committee. The first, adopted 86 to 1, with 7 abstentions dealt with Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, Territories under British administration partly or wholly surrounded by South Africa. The resolution was primarily concerned about measures to

secure the "territorial integrity and sovereignty" of the three Territories. It decides to establish a voluntary fund for the economic development of the Territories, to be administered by the Secretary-General in close consultation with the Governments of the Territories and in cooperation with other international agencies.

On the question of the Cook Islands, the Assembly, by a vote of 78 to 0, with 29 abstentions, noted appreciatively the constitution granted by New Zealand in August, the electoral and legislative procedures observed by a U.N. Representative, and found that the Islanders now enjoy "full internal self-government". The resolution referred to the need for international developmental assistance, and to U.N. responsibility in case the Islanders should opt for complete independence.

A resolution was adopted (94 to 0, with 14 abstentions, including the United Kingdom) in regard to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), which noted the 'dispute' between Argentina and the United Kingdom concerning sovereignty over the Islands and urged prompt negotiations for a peaceful solution. A similar resolution on Gibraltar was adopted by 96 to 0, with 11 abstentions, urging Spain and the United Kingdom to negotiate.

In regard to Mauritius, the Assembly voted (89 to 0, 18 abstentions) to note with deep concern that any steps by the United Kingdom to detach certain islands for military bases would contravene the Declaration against colonialism.

The Assembly resolved (103 to 0, 2 abstentions) to request Spain to set the earliest possible date for independence of Equatorial Guinea, comprising the Territories of Fernando Po and Rio Muni. It also asked, by a vote of 100 to 2 (including Spain), with 4 abstentions, that Spain "take immediately all necessary measures for the liberation of Spanish Sahara and Ifni from colonial domination..."

In another resolution on the question of Fiji the Assembly, by a vote of 90 to 3, with 14 abstentions, asked the United Kingdom to "take as a matter of urgency, measures to repeal all discriminatory laws and to establish an unqualified system of democratic representation based on the principle of 'one man, one vote'".

On British Guiana, the Assembly voted (87 to 0, 19 abstentions) to ask the United Kingdom to end the state of emergency, release political prisoners, and to take no action which might delay independence set for 26 May, 1966; the resolution also asked the main political parties in the Territory to resolve their differences so that independence might be achieved in an atmosphere of peace and unity.

In a resolution on some 26 Territories (various islands in the Caribbean, Pacific, etc.), the Assembly, by a vote of 91 to 0, with 10 abstentions, noted the "special circumstances of geographical isolation and economic conditions "affecting some of these Territories, and decided that the U.N. "should render all help to the people of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status".

On 17 December, the Assembly on the subject of Oman resolved (61 in favor to 18 against, including the U.K., and 32 abstentions) to call upon the United Kingdom to cease "all repressive actions", withdraw troops, release political prisoners and return political exiles, and eliminate "British domination in any form".

On 21 December the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on Information from N.S.G.T.s, urging again that Member States administering such Territories transmit the information prescribed under Article 73e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development.

Finally, on 21 December the Assembly adopted, by a vote of 66 to 26, with 15 abstentions, a strongly-worded resolution on Territories under Portuguese administration. The resolution condemned the colonial policy of Portugal, its refusal to carry out General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, and its policy of establishing foreign immigrants and exporting workers to South Africa. It urges a series of measures - breach of relations, closing ports, refusing facilities to aircraft, and boycotting trade with Portugal. It also requests NATO countries in particular to deny Portugal military assistance and equipment. It asks the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and other agencies to assist refugees from the Territories and those who have suffered from military operations.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 20) QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Background

Since the break-up of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a principal concern of the anti-colonial bloc has been the future of Southern Rhodesia, where the Government is locally controlled by the European minority. The threat of a unilateral declaration of independence by this minority, and the subsequent actualization of this threat on 11 November, constituted a major preoccupation of the Fourth Committee, as well as a concern of the Security Council. Reactions to U.D.I. gave coloration to consideration of other items concerned with problems of dependency and racial injustice.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Contacts with delegates, in regard to Southern Rhodesia, reflected a series of steps taken by churchmen in the critical weeks preceding and following U.D.I. Initial guidance was provided by the following in the Statement on Southern Africa adopted by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in Geneva in July, 1965:

> That in respect of Southern Rhodesia the Government of the U.K. be urged to use to the utmost all its remaining constitutional powers to bring about a constitution acceptable to the people as a whole, and to resist with all its resources any attempt on the part of the white minority to seize independence.

On 1 October, Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.C.I.A. Chairman, wrote to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, stressing the relevance of the July statement to the current situation. The Executive Committee action was also transmitted to selected delegates at the U.N. on 13 October. On 14 October the C.C.I.A. Chairman and Director issued the following statement:

The prospect of the European Community in Southern Rhodesio attempting to ossume full responsibility for the country's evolution offers no constructive future either for them or their Africon fellow-citizens. It is eornestly hoped thot they will count the cost occurotely before emborking on on enterprise which is likely to do untold damoge to Southern Africo and porticularly to the slender chonces of improving roce relotions in thot orea.

Lost July, the Executive Committee of this Commission urged the Government of the United Kingdom "to resist with all its resources ony ottempt on the part of the white minority to seize independence". The response to such on ottempt remoins primarily the duty of the United Kingdom Government. But the internotionol community should be ready to offer its co-operation and support in those deterrent policies which require collective action to moke them effective.

The Executive Committee of the Commission, olso in July 1965, decided "thot the United Kingdom be urged to use to the utmost all its remaining constitutionol powers to bring about o constitution occeptoble to the people os o whole". As events of recent months hove shown, Europeons ond Africons must recognise thot there are limits now to the ottoinment of their full ospirotions. We believe therefore thot the time demands yet another ottempt to reoch a constitutional solution offering justice to the African populotion ond the proper reossuronce to the white population.

On 11 November the Generol Secretory of the World Council of Churches stoted:

At o time when it is importont to do everything to focilitote cooperotive relations between roces ond when it is quite irresponsible to worsen roce relotions, this oction of the Rhodesian Government is o very serious and mistoken policy which we con only deeply deplore. We ore glod church leoders, including those in Rhodesio, hove strongly worned ogoinst this dongerous policy.

The C.C.I.A. Director olso sent on 12 November the following cable to 14 Notional Commissions of the Churches on Internotional Affairs:

On bosis of CCIA Executive oction lost summer relotive Southern Rhodesio now encouroge Notionol Commissions to support firm action by their governments.

The British Council of Churches had olreody odopted o strong stotement on 26 October, ond the Christian Council of Rhodesio issued o forthright ond courogeous resolution on 26 November.

General Assembly Action

The threat and declaration of independence by the white minarity regime in Southern Rhadesia, with their apen defiance of African and world opinian, gave a new intensity to the anti-colonial debate reflected in a number of Fourth Committee draft resolutians. Three of these adopted by the Assembly dealt with Sauthern Rhadesia. Citing canstitutional consideratians, the U.K. delegatian did nat participate in these actions.

The first resolution, adopted on 12 October by a vote of 107 to 2, with 1 abstention, strangly candemned any attempt by Rhodesian authorities to seize independence by illegal means, and called upon the U.K. to "take all possible measures to prevent a unilateral declaration af independence and, in the event af such a declaratian, ta take all steps necessary to put an immediate end ta the rebellion, with a view ta transferring power to a representative gavernment in keeping with the aspiratians af the majority af the peaple.

The second resolution was adopted an 5 Navember by a vate of 82 to 9, with 18 abstentians. It registered U.N. appositian to any declaration of independence not based on universal adult suffrage; candemned policies of racial discriminatian and segregatian; requested the U.K. ta "effect immediately" the release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, the repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation, and the removal of all restrictians on African political activity, utilizing all necessary measures, including military farce to these ends; again asked the U.K. ta suspend the 1961 Constitution and ta call a constitutional conference; called upan all States ta refrain from any assistance whatsoever ta the minarity regime, to "use all their powers" against a unilateral declaratian and in any case nat to recognize the regime, and ta "render moral and material help to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for freedam and independence"; and called the attentian af the Security Cauncil to the "explosive situatian...which threatens internatianal peace and security".

On 11 Navember, when independence was unilaterally declared, the Assembly adapted by a vote of 107 ta 2 (Portugal and South Africa) and 1 abstention (France), a resolutian which candemned the unilateral declaratian, urged the U.K. ta implement immediately the relevant resolutians in arder ta put an end ta the rebellian, and recammended that the Security Cauncil cansider the situation as a matter af urgency.

At its meeting on 12 November, the Security Cauncil candemned "the unilateral declaration af independence made by a racist minarity in Southern Rhodesia"; and called upon "all States nat to recagnize this illegal racist minarity regime in Sauthern Rhodesia and to refrain fram rendering any assistance ta this illegal regime."

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 21) QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Background

South West Africa, a Category "C" Mandate under the League of Nations, is the only mandated Territory that has neither attained independence nor been made a Trust Territory under U.N. Supervision. The question has been before the General Assembly since 1946. The South African Government has maintained that its international obligations under the Mandate terminated with the demise of the League, a position rejected by the International Court of Justice in a 1950 advisory opinion. Currently before the Court is a complaint by Ethiopia and Liberia that South Africa has failed "to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and social progress of the inhabitants of the mandated Territory, and that policies of apartheid are incompatible with this obligation. The main document before the Assembly was the 1965 resolution of the Special Committee of 24, which recommends that the General Assembly and Security Council take appropriate steps to safeguard the sovereignty of the people of South West Africa and the integrity of the Territory.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

C.C.I.A. officers, who supported reference of the legal status of the Territory to the International Court of Justice, have continued to follow the current complaint before the Court, the latter having found in 1962 that it had jurisdiction. In May 1965, the C.C.I.A. Chairman and Director urged National Commissions of the Churches in States which are Permanent Members of the Security Council to study the question of Security Council responsibility in giving effect to a future decision by the Court. No C.C.I.A. commitment has been made to a single procedure or proposal for a solution of the question of South West Africa.

General Assembly Action

On 17 December the Assembly adopted, by a vote of 85 to 2, with 19 abstentions, a resolution which condemned policies of apartheid and racial discrimination practiced in the Territory as a crime against humanity, regarded any step towards partition as a violation of the Mandate and any attempt to annex part or all of the Territory as an act of aggression, called for a removal of military installations, condemned exploitive policies of financial interests and the governmental policy of large-scale settlement of foreign immigrants, and appealed to all States "to give the indigenous people of South West Africa all necessary moral and material support in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence."

The Assembly also adopted without objection resolutions on petitions concerning South West Africa and on special educational and training programs for South West Africa.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 22) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Background

Within the framework of the potentially significant proclamation of the current decade as the U.N. Development Decade, the Secretariat, ECOSOC, and the General Assembly have made various efforts to secure a more effective and coherent strategy of development. The Secretary-General prepared a realistic analysis of the gap between development needs and achievements in his report on the 'United Nations Development Decade at Midpoint'. He stated:

> Misery threatens to grow worse in the second half of the Decade. On present showing the numbers of unemployed men and women suffering from hunger and malnutrition will be markedly greater in 1970 than today.

This sombre conclusion was also reflected in resolutions of ECOSOC in July, 1965, which urged the U.N. 'family' to identify areas in which they can make maximum contributions to the goals of the Decade, and supported a Secretariat proposal for an expert study on economic programming and planning.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The concern for U.N. leadership in a more adequate strategy of development has been a major emphasis in informal C.C.I.A. representations to delegates at successive sessions of the General Assembly. The Commission, meeting at Bangalore, India, in November 1961, approved in substance a statement on "Elements of a Strategy of Development". This statement approached the question of a strategy of development from the following perspective:

> The claims of justice, humanity, and indeed of order call for a more dynamic and coherent strategy of development, a world-wide concerted effort to help the economically less developed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America achieve more decent material conditions of life. In our time God has given the nations the resources to remove from all mankind the burdens of massive poverty, ill-health and illiteracy. This gift poses a corresponding obligation on the nations to cooperate in a really effective struggle for world development. While significant beginnings have been made, more vigorous, intelligent, and dedicated action is called for.

Other points in the Bangalore Statement underscore the broad responsibilities of the United Nations, beyond the more limited tasks of technical assistance, to establish a more creative and successful strategy of development. As the statement emphasized: "To achieve a sound overall balance in development requires a considerable amount of planning, whatever be the means chosen for this purpose".

General Assembly Action

The Assembly in a unanimous resolution on the United Nations Development Decade noted that "the gap between the standards of living in the developed and developing countries has widened instead of narrowing and that a series of indicators show slow progress towards the goals laid down for the Decade." It also noted that national development plans had not yet been accompanied by adequate action at the international level so that the Decade lacks "a set of specific and realistic goals and objectives, corresponding to the needs of the developing countries", to coordinate efforts by the U.N. 'family', make more effective cooperation on a wider scale. It called on the international agencies and regional economic commissions to explore "the possibility of establishing a more comprehensive and coherent set of goals and objectives, so that a balance-sheet of the United Nations Development Decade and subsequent periods may be prepared and a method devised for the systematic evaluation of progress and prospects; and review their plans and programmes in the light of the above-mentioned goals and objectives in order that appropriate international action may be taken in support of efforts at the national and regional levels".

The Assembly also gave unanimous support to a proposed ECOSOC review and reappraisal of its role and functions, in view of the great increase in U.N. and related activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 23) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Background

For the past 15 years the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has been conducting through the U.N. and the Specialized Agencies a large number of local and an increasing number of regional technical assistance projects. The more recent U.N. Special Fund carries on a fewer number of projects of generally larger size and especially of a pre-investment character. The cooperation between the two operations has been good and growing. Last year ECOSOC proposed that the two be merged in a new United Nations Development Programme, under a single inter-governmental committee, composed of an equal number of developed and developing countries and called the Governing Council. This would be supplemented by an inter-agency consultative board. It was proposed that Paul Hoffman of the Fund and David Owen of EPTA serve as Administrator and Co-Administrator at least until the end of 1966. Since the Nineteenth Session was unable to deal with this question, it came before the Twentieth.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The proposal for a combination of the two operations, facilitated by the co-operative approaches of their leaders, has been informally welcomed by C.C.I.A. officers. The need for better correlation of international technical assistance has been repeatedly stressed in C.C.I.A. statements and representations. The Bangalore statement of 1961 expressed the concern in this way:

> The case for better correlation of aid, whether multilateral or bilateral, is clear, if assistance is to become more efficient, and unmet needs are to be met. The United Nations offers the obvious centre where aid programmes should be reviewed, safeguards for the developing countries established, and neglected sectors brought to attention. At the country level, U.N. Resident Representatives could well be given the task of correlating, in cooperation with other agency representatives, approaches to development authorities. There is merit in peaceful competition in international assistance, but little in duplication and inefficiency which injure the plans of developing countries. A better correlation of aid could enhance the chances for a successful strategy.

This point of view was supported by the W.C.C. Assembly Committee on C.C.I.A., meeting in New Delhi in November-December, 1961.

> Donor countries should correlate their aid programmes. Unless bilateral aid is preferred by the parties concerned, both financial and technical aid should be channeled through international cooperative agencies like the United Nations. This should avoid waste and fruitless competition, and elicit a response free of suspicion from those receiving the aid.

C.C.I.A. representations, supported by those of national commissions of the churches, have long supported more substantial financial support for multilateral technical assistance. In 1953, for example, the C.C.I.A. Executive urged member nations of the international agencies to "more serious efforts...to provide the financial support required for the sound and steady growth of constructive and cooperative technical assistance programmes."

General Assembly Action

The action of the General Assembly, on the question of consolidating the Special Fund and EPTA in a United Nations Development Programme, taken on 22 November by a vote of 98 to 0, with 9 abstentions, generally followed the 1964 recommendations of ECOSOC. The action established a single Governing Council of 37 members, with 19 seats filled by developing countries and 17 by economically more developed countries (including 3 from Eastern Europe), and the 37th seat to rotate by a complicated compromise formula. The ECOSOC proposal for initial management was approved, and the Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund were combined in an Inter-Agency Consultative Board.

After the U.N. Pledging Conference, held on 2 November, indicated a prospective combined total for 1966 of about $155 million for the agencies now joining in the U.N.D.P. (as compared with some $146 million for 1965), the Assembly urged on 20 December, by a vote of 95 to 0, with 8 abstentions, that Members of the U.N. and related bodies review their contributions, so that the annual financial resources of the Development Programme "may reach the target of $200 million in the near future".

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 24) RESEARCH AND TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Background

The follow-up of the important 1963 U.N. Conference on the Application of Science and Technology remains an important concern. ECOSOC warmly commended the second report of the Advisory Committee which grew out of UNCSAT.

In response to a request by the Assembly in December 1962, the Secretary-General prepared a plan for a U.N. Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), particularly oriented to the problems of developing countries, to be financed by public and private contributions. The terms of reference were to include the training of personnel for administrative and operational assignment with the United Nations and the national services, and provision of advance training for persons serving in such posts and research and seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Gabriel Marie d'Arboussier of Senegal was appointed Executive Director in March, 1965, and subsequently reported to ECOSOC that some $3 million of the $5 million deemed necessary had been contributed or pledged. ECOSOC expressed the hope that the Institute would begin operations as soon as possible and not later than the end of 1965.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

In regard to the application of science and scientific techniques to problems of development, the Bangalore statement has this to say:

> The more developed and less developed countries need to co-operate in more intensive research on particular problems of development in low-income societies. Such problems include the economic conversion of brackish or sea water, various aspects of tropical agriculture, the production of synthetic foods, the discovery of better adapted methods of family planning.

While C.C.I.A. has taken no position on the proposed Training and Research Institute as such, there has been a long-standing concern that the U.N. play a more central role in the evolution of a more adequate strategy of development. Also, there has been increasing stress on the need for improved training. As was said in a statement generally approved by the Commission at its meeting in Bangalore in 1961:

> Training of all types is an urgent priority, since it is essential for the employment of new techniques. A great need in the developing countries and particularly the newly independent nations, is the training, in special institutes and on the job, of administrators and managers as well as technicians at different levels...

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution adopted on 20 December in regard to Science and Technology, the Assembly inter alia invited the Advisory Committee to examine in greater detail needs and possible contribution of the U.N. 'family' in relation to:

(a) The establishment of national policies for the application of science and technology to development by developing countries;

(b) The establishment or strengthening of institutions for scientific and technological research in the developing countries, and of co-operative arrangements among such institutions, especially on a regional basis, with a view to the widest dissemination of the possibilities of applying scientific and technical knowledge to development;

(c) The more extensive undertaking by appropriate institutions in the highly developed countries, of research on problems of special concern to the developing countries;

(d) The encouragement of co-operative links between universities, research institutes, laboratories and similar institutions in the highly developed countries and those in the developing countries.

In regard to the U.N. Institute for Training and Research, the Assembly unanimously expressed the hope that the Institute will begin regular operations not later than the end of 1965, and appealed to governments and private institutions for generous financial support.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 25) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Background

For several years the importance of industrial development as the keystone for bridging the gulf between poverty and decent standards of living has been a theme strongly emphasized in the Assembly's Second Committee. The establishment of a Committee for Industrial Development to review and encourage technical assistance in this area was seen as a step towards greater international collaboration. The idea that U.N. activities in this field should be gathered up in a U.N. Industrial Development Organization has gained ground.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Analyses for C.C.I.A. have recognized the importance of industrialization in developing countries for meeting consumer needs within the underdeveloped world and for substantial expansion of trade with the more developed countries through exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. A major C.C.I.A. concern has been the need for balanced development, the need to see and deal with the various aspects of development in their inter-relationship. This recognizes the need for more international assistance in the field of industrialization,

but industrialization integrated with other needs, such as the fuller utilization of available manpower, the struggle for greater food production, the Increase in employment opportunities in rural areas, the growth in trading capabilities. The advantages offered by specialization can easily be offset by inadequate correlation or rational overall planning.

General Assembly Action

On the basis of the Second Committee Report, the Assembly adopted on 20 December a unanimous resolution deciding to establish an autonomous agency, the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, its administrative and research budget to be financed from the U.N. regular budget, and its operational budget to be financed by voluntary contributions. The principal organ would be the Industrial Development Board. The Secretary-General was asked to arrange for a full-time Secretariat, and the President of the Assembly was asked to designate an ad hoc committee of 36 Members to prepare the necessary operating procedures and administrative arrangements. This he has done.

The Assembly also adopted by acclamation two supplementary and related resolutions. One, on the role of the U.N. in training national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization, commended the activities of the U.N. Centre for Industrial Development, and urged their expansion. The other, on the transfer of technology, stressed the importance of access by developing countries to "patented and unpatented technological and managerial know-how".

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 26) FINANCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Background

For several years the Secretary-General, in response to General Assembly requests, has been compiling and reviewing available data on the transfer of international assistance and development capital to developing countries. These reports help to give a picture of the current state of international co-operation in the struggle for development. The underlying fact is that the international assistance total, while growing in some sectors, still falls short of the current target of 1 per cent of combined gross national product, a point on which ECOSOC expressed its concern at its recent meeting.

For more than a decade, the developing countries have sought the creation of a U.N. capital development fund (originally called SUNFED) as one means to increase the availability of development capital. Last year, the U.N. Trade Conference urged that the proposed fund should start operations at an early date. The major potential contributors, however, remain generally opposed to such a fund under U.N. auspices.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The concern for greater overall assistance in the struggle for development as an expression of international justice and solidarity, and as a requirement for the successful outcome of the struggle, has long been held by the C.C.I.A. and the World Council of

Churches. As was said in the statement generally approved by the Commission at its meeting in Bangalore in 1961:

> A larger amount of external assistance is an essential element in a more effective strategy. The World Council of Churches Central Committee said in 1958 that devoting at least one per cent of national income to this purpose would make the picture more hopeful. This short-range target has now been supported by the U.N. General Assembly and it remains a useful immediate goal. But the struggle for development, like other forms of struggle, cannot be won cheaply. Delay in mounting adequate aid programmes may require a higher target for a hopeful outcome.

The same statement said that "private investment has an important role to play and both borrowing and leading countries can facilitate conditions favourable to investment."

In regard to the question of an international capital development fund, the C.C.I.A. Executive stated in 1956:

> A serious effort should be made to provide a mutually acceptable and effective international fund for grants-in-aid and long-term low-interest loans, to help establish basic structures for economic development, whether through the SUNFED proposal or a better alternative.

General Assembly Action

On the question of an accelerated flow of capital, the Assembly, by a vote of 89 to 0, with 15 abstentions, expressed concern that the net flow of capital had failed in recent years to attain the necessary increase, and thus was retarding achievement of the 1 per cent target; it urged measures to accelerate the flow, and to remove difficulties posed by short periods of repayment, high rates of interest, and limitations on credits. The resolution also urged international action to cope with the increasing burden on the resources of developing countries posed by the servicing of external debt.

On financing economic development, the rubric under which international private investment is considered, the Assembly voted (78 to 1, 17 abstentions) to reaffirm the contribution private foreign investment can make, when the terms are mutually satisfactory, and urged Governments to promote such investment along the lines recommended by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

On the perennial question of a U.N. capital development fund, no significant progress was visible. With a number of major potential contributors remaining opposed to the scheme, the Assembly voted to extend the mandate of the Committee on such a fund, instructing it to make new efforts to reach a large measure of agreement on the draft statute, "bearing also in mind the alternative proposals for starting operations through a gradual transformation of the United Nations Development Programme". As matters now stand, any such transformation would appear more likely to wreck the Programme than to achieve the capital fund under a different guise.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 27) WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

Background

In 1963 the Assembly urged governments, non-governmental organizations and UNESCO to collaborate in world-wide action to achieve universal literacy, and asked the Secretary-General to explore ways to support national efforts. UNESCO has subsequently made various proposals and plans, and new impetus was given by the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy, held in Teheran in September, 1965, particularly in regard to the mobilization of human and material resources. The conclusions of this Congress were reinforced by a message to the General Assembly by the Shah of Iran.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The reality of Christian concern in this fundamental educational task, which C.C.I.A. officers try to reflect, is established in the world-wide educational work supported by Christian missions and related agencies. Over more than a century thousands of dedicated teachers and hundreds of millions of dollars have been sent to Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In many countries mission-related schools have been, at least until the recent development of state schools, the main resource in the war against ignorance. In addition to the broad educational work of Christian schools, campaigns against adult illiteracy have been conducted under Christian auspices.

The need for greater mobilization of international resources for a concerted attack on illiteracy and for the extension of fundamental education has long been a concern of C.C.I.A. representatives following the work of UNESCO. The principles approved by the C.C.I.A. Executive in 1956 to guide representations at UNESCO emphasized, with other points, the need for international cooperation in the educational field "to remove social injustices such as the eradication of illiteracy and the provision of more trained teachers for less advanced peoples..." The statement on developmental strategy generally approved by the Commission at its meeting in Bangalore, India, in November, 1961, had this to say inter alia under the head of Training:

> Training in skills should be complemented by education affecting attitudes, for a spirit of public service is essential to effective development. In addition to a broad attack on illiteracy, adult education is needed to promote the acceptance of change and informed consumer demands, new attitudes toward time and work, and new understanding of the importance of the quality of family life.

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution adopted on 8 December, the Assembly welcomed the literacy program of UNESCO and invited the competent Specialized Agencies as well as governmental and non-governmental international and regional organizations, to combine their efforts "in putting into effect literacy programmes closely integrated with development programmes". The Assembly also asked ECOSOC to study "the most appropriate measures for promoting the effective integration of literacy in development."

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 28) U.N. CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Background

One of the relatively few actions of the Nineteenth Session of the General Assembly was to establish the continuing machinery for the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development evolved by the important UNCTAD Conference which met in Geneva in March-June, 1964. This provided for a 55-member Trade and Development Board to carry out UNCTAD functions between the triennial meetings of the 124-member Conference. The report of the Board on its initial year was presented to the Assembly. The Board has set up four permanent committees to deal with commodities, the trade in primary products on which so many of the developing countries depend; manufactures, in view of the need of developing countries to find expanding markets for manufactures and semi-manufactures; shipping, the lack of which hampers the trade of new nations; and invisibles, the financial factors which burden or assist trade in goods. The Board met in Geneva from 24 August to 14 September.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. for the past several years has placed strong emphasis on the important role of trade within a more adequate overall strategy of development. This concern was underscored in a statement on "Trade for Development" approved by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in July, 1965. The text of the statement is as follows:

1) The Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (C.C.I.A.) welcomes the establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development as a permanent agency of the United Nations. The evolution of continuing machinery on the trade problems of the developing countries reflects the critical importance of trade for a successful long-range strategy of development. The overdue creation of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) emphasizes the continuing relevance of the following points to which the C.C.I.A. drew attention at its meeting in Bangalore in 1961.

Trade: International trade must serve as the mainstay for developing countries in acquiring the machines and services they need, as well as for repaying international loans. Cooperation thus far has focused mainly on diversification and improvement of economic demand in the industrialized economies, through consumer education, the reduction of tariffs and the like, and a closer relationship between production and marketing merit attention.

Price Fluctuations: Another urgent issue affecting trade is the need to reduce the effects of fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities on which the trade of less developed countries mainly depends. While the technical aspects of this question lie outside the competence of the churches, the need for effective action, whether by some insurance scheme or by other means, should be stressed.

Trade for Consumption: Trade among the developing countries also deserves more attention, not as yet for the purchase of industrial equipment, but rather for improving levels of consumption through a rational division of labour. The possibilities of regional trade agreements or common markets should be explored.

2) In re-affirming these concerns as guidelines to C.C.I.A. representations in this field, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A., without claiming competence on the more technical aspects of the trade problem, urges that both the more developed and the developing countries carry on enlightened and determined efforts to make trade a more effective instrument for world development. It is time to translate good resolutions into programmes of action. In this connection, the Committee expresses the view that a sound and serious approach should consider the trade and development question in its various aspects, such as the following:

a) A joint commitment by many nations to steady but accelerated expansion of the trade of developing countries; if an annual increase of at least 8 to 9 per cent in their foreign exchange earnings is required to assure the Development Decade target of a 5 per cent rate of economic growth, the trade objective should not be less than what is required for success.

b) The reduction and phased elimination of trade barriers to exports from developing countries, with due attention to adjustment assistance for domestic producers injured by this process.

c) Positive aid in the marketing of needed products from developing countries; temporary trade preferences for such products is one form of aid, but not the only one.

d) The undertaking of concerted measures, such as commodity agreements, to restrict those wide fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities which are particularly injurious to limited-product countries.

e) The orientation of a more substantial portion of international assistance to increasing the trading capabilities of the developing countries, through the selection and design of products, in keeping with present potentialities, that will sell in world markets, and the improved processing of such products.

f) The relating of international assistance to helping the developing countries overcome the obstacles to trade within the underdeveloped world, such as lack of transport, storage,

or credit facilities; policies designed to encourage and foster such trade are also necessary on the part of developing countries.

g) Efforts to reduce the growing burden of external debts on the foreign exchange earnings of developing countries, as through the reduction - or better - the elimination of interest on new development loans, or agreement to accept repayment in the form of goods.

3) In addition to its economic importance, the expansion of trade for development can have great value for the political relations of rich and poor nations. Such expansion can enlarge the area of mutual interest and co-operation, and foster attitudes of mutual respect and "sovereign equality", even though generous policies on the part of major trading nations will be required for a long time to establish greater equality in fact. No strategy of development can succeed unless trade finds its rightful place within it.

General Assembly Action

The long resolution on the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, adopted by the Assembly without objection on 20 December, was mainly procedural in character. It supported various plans and relationships developed by the UNCTAD Board, including the establishment of headquarters in Geneva. It urged Governments and international agencies to examine their policies and to take actions to implement the recommendations of the Conference. It invited the Board to give "particular attention to the problems of trade in primary commodities, which require most urgent action". And it decided to convene the second session of the Conference in the first part of 1967.

In another resolution on transit trade of land-locked countries, the Assembly, by a vote of 81 to 0, with 12 abstentions, supported the principles on this subject adopted by UNCTAD, and the Convention which grew out of the work of the Conference. It asked that the Convention be signed by the end of 1965 and ratified as soon as possible to promote through trade the development of land-locked countries.

* * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 29) SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

Background

While the importance of the social sectors of development is widely recognized, the diversity of social achievements and targets, the complexity of measures to attain the target and the uncertainties of international collaboration in such measures, have helped to make social development the "poor relation" of economic development. Studies are currently being made of social targets in relation to the second half of the Development Decade, and in regard to the work programme of the U.N. and related agencies. ECOSOC has asked for an inquiry into needs in the social field and the possibilities of increasing technical co-operation resources. In regard to the urgent question of more effective steps to provide

low-cost housing, ECOSOC in 1964 asked the General Assembly to recommend to Member States that they: assume a major role in the solution of the housing problem in every country and make the necessary provisions in their national development plans; establish central organizations in charge of housing; develop a building material industry utilizing local raw materials; undertake programs for training architects and construction engineers; enact reforms in land ownership and land use to eliminate speculation in plots of land and to secure the use of housing resources in the interests of the whole population.

In regard to the formerly neglected problem of population pressures, there has been a rapid growth since the Asian Population Conference of December, 1963 towards a U.N. consensus on the need for intensified international collaboration in regard to population problems, including action programmes to foster a regulation of fertility. This trend was reflected in 1965 in the U.N. advisory mission to India on its family planning programme, the resolutions of the U.N. Population Commission in February, the action of the World Health Assembly in May, the resolution of ECOSOC in July, and the papers and discussion of the Second World Population Conference in September.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Representations on the social aspects of development were based on a number of ecumenical concerns in this area. The growing problems of urbanization formed a focus of attention in the World Council's Rapid Social Change Study. The grave housing situation in many developing countries has been a concern of the C.C.I.A. Executive. The need for balanced programmes of development was the first "vital point" raised in the 1958 statement commended to the churches by the World Council's Central Committee:

> Social and economic progress require balanced programmes of social and economic development, including agriculture, industry, basic services, education and health programmes. Christians should be aware of the inter-relationship of such programmes as well as sensitive to the effects on peoples of these vast changes.

The Bangalore Statement of 1961, generally approved by the C.C.I.A., stressed in regard to development and human resources that "training of all types is an urgent priority", and made the following point:

> The most abundant resource in the low-income societies is their manpower. Development projects in which manpower forms the largest component are frequently better fitted to the immediate needs of these societies than more costly Western techniques. The simpler improvements which benefit the masses of the people should not be neglected for the sake of more dramatic innovations. It is highly important that development undertakings bring early returns in improved standards of living, and thus enhance the incentives for further development. A sound strategy must be close to the hearts and lives of the common people.

In regard to the demographic aspects of development the same statement stressed inter alia that "public health programmes which reduce death rates and thus tend to accentuate

population pressures should be balanced by intensified programmes to increase food production as well as programmes to extend family planning"; in regard to training, that "adult education is needed to promote...new understanding of the importance of the quality of family life"; and that an objective of research should be "the discovery of better adapted methods of family planning."

Likewise, the World Council of Churches Assembly Committee on the C.C.I.A. said in its report in 1961:

> In this context (the need for a more rational and correlated approach to development) special emphasis is laid on the need to control the growth of population, especially in developing countries. It is an error to think that such control is needed only in densely populated countries. The immediate necessity is to bring population pressures and economic growth into a more balanced relationship. It is known that even in countries where the national income has increased markedly within the last decade, the benefits of such increase have been largely off-set by mounting population pressures. As standards of health improve, mortality rates decrease dramatically, and unless birth rates are brought into balance many countries that have obtained political independence will find the prospects for genuine economic independence remote. While some developing countries have taken steps to promote responsible family planning, more energetic and comprehensive steps are needed even in such countries. The more developed countries should provide technical knowledge and assistance when so requested by developing countries...

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution on the world social situation, the General Assembly emphasized the "basic requirement that economic and social development should go together with a view to promoting better standards of life in larger freedom." The resolution asked the Secretary-General after consultation to prepare for ECOSOC and subsequent submission to the Assembly at its next regular session a "draft long-range social programme of the United Nations." The Assembly would also consider "the possibility and advisability of preparing a declaration on social development."

In another unanimous resolution on housing, building and planning, the Assembly recommended "that international assistance to developing countries in the field of housing, building and planning, whether multilateral or bilateral, be directed towards the financing of housing, the establishment of a national or, if necessary, State building materials and components industry and of national, or, if necessary, State building design, construction and financing organizations, the training of national cadres of architects and construction engineers and workers, the establishment of national bodies in charge of housing construction and town building, and the planning and execution of emergency programmes in urban and rural areas and pilot projects contributing to the earliest possible solution of the housing problem".

A third unanimous resolution, this one on development and utilization of human resources, welcomed ECOSOC interest in and Secretariat study on "measures calculated to intensify concerted action" by the U.N. family of agencies with regard to the training of national personnel for development. The Assembly called for "a comprehensive evaluation of the experience gained so far by the United Nations family in the development of human resources".

On the subject of population growth and economic development, the delegation of India, with the co-sponsorship of 5 African, 4 Asian and 4 European delegations, introduced on 7 December a draft resolution designed to give additional support and impetus to international assistance requested by developing countries on their population problems including the extension of family planning. Since the U.N. Secretariat, with the encouragement of ECOSOC and the Population Commission, has clearly indicated its readiness to respond to requests in this field, it was difficult to argue the need for an additional Assembly resolution. A quick decision was delayed by Irish and French draft amendments, and undoubtedly also by reluctance on the part of several Latin American delegations to choose openly between past traditions and present necessities. On 15 December, on a motion by Brazil, the Second Committee postponed consideration of the draft resolution until the next regular Session, by a vote of 34 to 28, with 17 abstentions. Interventions in the debate, however, such as those made by delegates of the U.S.S.R., the Netherlands, and the Philippines, indicate the continued growth of the broad consensus in support of international assistance on population problems, which includes assistance for national efforts to foster a regulation of fertility.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 30) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Background

At the Twentieth Session, a special reason for an Assembly resolution on UNICEF was the award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965 to the organization dedicated to the welfare of the world's children. The award, as well as action by the Assembly, were in a real sense a tribute to the memory of Mr. Maurice Pate, the distinguished and dedicated Executive Director of the Children's Fund from its inception, who passed away in early 1965.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Churches and Missionary Councils have long had an active interest in the fields of UNICEF work, and the objectives of the Fund have generally been encouraged by officers of the C.C.I.A. The emphasis given by UNICEF in recent years to its activities in developing countries, as well as programs undertaken jointly by UNICEF and FAO, offer opportunities for contacts and exchanges of information in areas where the W.C.C. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service is carrying out important projects.

General Assembly Action

The resolution on UNICEF was adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 16 December on the recommendation of the Third Committee. The resolution endorsed several aspects of UNICEF's approach to its task, inter alia: the importance of viewing the needs of the child as a whole, and the importance of including adequate provisions for children and young people in development plans; the emphasis on aid to children of pre-school age and on the improvement and extension of elementary education; the stress on developing the basic services which benefit children, on priority programs directed at their main problems, and on training national personnel. The Assembly urged Governments and private groups to "intensify their efforts substantially to increase the resources of the United Nations Children's Fund".

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 31) WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Background

The World Food Programme was established on an experimental basis for 3 years by 1961 actions of F.A.O. and the U.N. General Assembly. It utilized for the first time in a multilateral framework contributions of foodstuffs, money and services for development projects. The initial experience led ECOSOC and the council of FAO to make positive recommendations for continuation of the Programme on an expanded basis "for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable."

C.C.I.A. Procedure

C.C.I.A. officers welcomed the recommendations to put the experimental World Food Programme on an expanded and continuing basis. The Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service of the World Council of Churches has worked closely with the World Food Programme which has so significantly come to the rescue both in refugee situations and in natural disasters. While the major objective of the Programme, the wider use of surplus food for economic development, remains to be achieved, it is quite clear that "multilateral food aid" will continue to be both desirable and essential for the foreseeable future and that every effort should be made to make it feasible.

General Assembly Action

On the question of the World Food Programme itself, the Assembly, by a vote of 93 to 0, with 10 abstentions, decided to extend the Programme on the continuing basis recommended, with the understanding that regular reviews would be made to help determine whether the undertaking should be enlarged, curtailed or terminated. The target for voluntary contributions was raised for the 1966-68 period to $275 million, of which one third should be in cash and services. The arrangement for a joint U.N./F.A.O. Intergovernmental Committee was reaffirmed.

A secand resolution, adopted by a vote of 90 to 0, with 10 abstentians, called for the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Directar-General of F.A.O., to undertake studies an multilateral food aid. They are asked to "examine, with a view to suggesting alternative types of action...the means and policies which would be required for large-scale international action af a multilateral character, under the auspices af the United Natians System, far cambating hunger effectively." Problems include the question of feasible resources for multilateral faod aid, the implicatians for agricultural export earnings, problems af distribution and administratian, the relatianship to commodity trade arrangements, and problems af financing.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index Na. 32) UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Background

In his report ta the General Assembly the High Commissioner re-emphasized that, at a time when a final solution was in sight af the "old" refugee problems in Eurape, his office was confronted with new refugee situations in other parts of the warld, increasingly so in Africa.

In an instructive and business-like debate, which reflected admirably the non-palitical character of the High Commissianer's Office, a majority af delegations, in welcoming the repart, stressed the increasing respansibility of the Office for the situation in Africa while emphasizing that the old problems continued to demand attention.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Sharing and representing the concern af the Divisian af Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and Warld Service far the new African prablems, the Commission addressed to all members af the Third Committee "Africa Surveys", the report ariginally prepared by Sir Hugh Foot and Prafessar Z.K. Matthews, at the same time re-emphasizing its continuing concern for other refugee prablems elsewhere.

General Assembly Actian

The General Assembly in a series af resolutions

(1) Elected Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as High Cammissianer from January 1, 1966 in succession to Dr. Felix Schnyder;

(2) Thanked Dr. Schnyder for his wark during the years he has served;

(3) Decided that in 1966 United Nations Day, 24 October, will be dedicated to the cause of refugees;

(4) Adapted a resolution which, inter alia, nated "the increasingly universal character af refugee problems" and called for increased support of the programme;

(5) Adopted the following resolution on Assistance to Refugees in Africa:

The General Assembly

Having taken note of the fact that major refugee problems continue to arise in various parts of Africa,

Considering that these problems require the mobilization of substantial resources to enable the refugees to be given immediate assistance, and constructive aid which will enable the refugees to support themselves in the host countries until circumstances permit them to return to their country of origin,

Having noted with satisfaction that the African States are showing a continuing interest in the problems of refugees, that they are generously receiving refugees in their territory in a truly humanitarian spirit and that they are acceding in increasing numbers to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,

Having taken note with satisfaction of the efforts made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and many non-governmental organizations to solve the problems of refugees in Africa,

Having regard to the need to provide the means essential to uninterrupted continuation of the work of assisting refugees in Africa,

1. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations for their untiring efforts on behalf of refugees in Africa;

2. Invites States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to devote special attention to the problems of refugees in Africa, in particular by placing the necessary means at the disposal of the High Commissioner for Refugees, particularly in the form of increased financial contributions to the programmes of the High Commissioner.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 33) REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Backgraund

The sambre background of this particular debate in the Special Political Committee deepens. This year's debate ran over into a fifth week and praduced a resalutian which wauld clearly fail to gain the necessary two-thirds majority in the Assembly.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The very rigidity of the pasitians maintained, by the Arab states an the one hand and by Israel on the other, impose limitations on C.C.I.A. procedures. Attempts by officers of the C.C.I.A. ta introduce a nate of constructive dialogue into the debate have never succeeded and, in a frozen political situation, the Cammission must continue to stand an the recommendations af the Beirut Conferences and subsequent and canfirmatary resalutions by organs of the World Council of Churches and by the Commission, and press for cantinuing relief pending a political detente.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly finally adopted a compromise resolutian the main effect of which was to extend the mandate of UNRWA for three years from June 30, 1966.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 34) ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

Background

In a brief and non-contraversial debate, the Assembly - in Third Committee - considered the report af the Secretary-General on this subject and a draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Cauncil.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The well known concern of the World Cauncil af Churches Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service for the victims of natural disaster involved it with special interest in favorable decisians by the Assembly.

General Assembly Action

The Assembly adopted Resolution 1049 (XXXVII) originally recommended by the Economic and Social Council.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 35) IDEALS OF PEACE

Background

This item was first proposed by Romania in 1960. In 1963, 27 delegates jointly sponsored, in the Third Committee, a six-article draft Declaration on the subject. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit this text to Member States for their comments and asked the Director-General of UNESCO to obtain comments from national commissions and youth organizations. In August 1964, the International Conference on Youth, organized by UNESCO in Grenoble, France, unanimously recommended the adoption of such a Declaration by the United Nations. Since the Nineteenth Session of the Assembly did not deal with this matter, it came again before the Assembly.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The broad objectives of this proposed Declaration have been a major concern of international Christian youth organizations within the ecumenical movement. Against this background, the C.C.I.A. Executive said in 1956, in a statement on Christian Concerns in UNESCO:

> International co-operation in the educational field should be particularly concerned...to help young people find a constructive place in society, through both work and leisure; and to develop in youth a sense of responsibility which will bring about co-operation between individuals and groups divided by race, religion or class.

More recently, the Section on Service of the New Delhi Assembly of the World Council of Churches stated:

> The churches can commend and encourage further human and cultural encounters across political barriers whereby understanding is increased and the common interests of man recognized. And Christians should strive for a removal of obstacles to communication, the jamming of radio and restrictions on printed matter, which leave men deceived about one another.

In another action, the Third World Council of Churches Assembly said in an Appeal to All Governments and Peoples:

> To build peace with justice, barriers of mutual distrust must be attached at every level. Mutual confidence is the most precious resource in the world today; none should be wasted, more must be found. The fundamentals of an open society are essential that contacts may freely develop, person to person and people to people. Barriers to communication must go, not least where they divide peoples, churches, even families. Freedom of human contact, information, and cultural exchange is essential for the building of peace.

General Assembly Action

On 7 December, the General Assembly adopted by acclamation the following Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples:

Principle I

Young people shall be brought up in the spirit of peace, justice, freedom, mutual respect and understanding in order to promote equal rights for all human beings and all nations, economic and social progress, disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security.

Principle II

All means of education, including as of major importance the guidance given by parents or family, instruction and information intended for the young should foster among them the ideas of peace, humanity, liberty and international solidarity and all other ideals which help to bring peoples closer together, and acquaint them with the role entrusted to the United Nations as a means of preserving and maintaining peace and promoting international understanding and co-operation.

Principle III

Young people shall be brought up in the knowledge of the dignity and equality of all men without distinction as to race, colour, ethnic origins or beliefs, and in respect for fundamental human rights and for the right of peoples to self-determination.

Principle IV

Exchanges, travel, tourism, meetings, the study of foreign languages, the twinning of towns and universities without discrimination and similar activities should be encouraged and facilitated among young people of all countries in order to bring them together in educational, cultural and sporting activities in the spirit of this Declaration.

Principle V

National and international associations of young people should be encouraged to promote the purposes of the United Nations, particularly international peace and security, friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equal sovereignty of States, the final abolition of colonialism and of racial discrimination and other violations of human rights.

Youth organizations, in accordance with this Declaration, should take all appropriate measures within their respective fields of activity in order to make their contribution without any discrimination to the work of educating the young generation in accordance with these ideals.

Such organizations, in conformity with the principle of freedom of association, should promote the free exchange of ideas in the spirit of the principles of this Declaration and of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter.

All youth organizations should conform to the principles set forth in this Declaration.

Principle VI

A major aim in educating the young shall be to develop all their faculties and to train them to acquire higher moral qualities, to be deeply attached to the noble ideals of peace, liberty, the dignity and equality of all men, and imbued with respect and love for humanity and its creative achievements. To this end the family has an important role to play.

Young people must become conscious of their responsibilities in the world they will be called upon to manage and should be inspired with confidence in a future of happiness for mankind.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 36) PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND COOPERATION AMONG STATES

Background

On 18 December, 1962, the General Assembly recognized the "paramount importance" of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States. It resolved to undertake a study of this subject, in terms of the progressive development of international law and the promotion of the rule of law. Four principles were on the agenda for study at the Eighteenth Session: repudiation of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State; the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means; non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State; and the sovereign equality of States. A Special Committee met on this subject from 27 August to 2 October 1964.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. is charged by its charter to maintain such intergovernmental contacts as will assist in "the progressive development and codification of international law and the progressive development of supranational institutions."

The report of the Committee on the C.C.I.A., approved in substance by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, New Delhi, 1961, recognized the "indispensable task" which the United Nations has fulfilled in the present stage of transition and change. "The stability of international order and the respect for international law are basic elements of peace", the report went on, and "Christians should insist that governments and international organizations use to the full the available means for providing solutions by agreed change". The report concluded with the following paragraph:

> A more profound study of the nature and content of (the) moral foundations of international law will help nations of different traditions to understand and accept their common allegiance to basic ethical conceptions.

General Assembly Action

The Assembly agreed without objection to continue the Special Committee, adding Algeria, Chile, Kenya and Syria to the membership, and asking the Committee to prepare and submit a comprehensive report with a view to a declaration by the General Assembly.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 37) ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Background

Under Article 4 of the Charter, admission of a state to membership in the United Nations is effected "by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council". The Council's recommendation requires an affirmative vote of seven members of the Council, including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While the C.C.I.A. has taken no position with regard to particular membership application, its officers have cited ecumenical statements such as the report of the Committee on International Affairs, approved in substance by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting at New Delhi in December, 1961, which said inter alia:

> By its Charter an arganization of universal concern, the United Natians is intended ta include all independent natians which are ready ta accept the abligatians af membership. Its task af caaperatian and canciliatian is seriously hampered by the absence of representatives af large parts af the warld's population from its councils...Consideratian shauld alsa be given ta the absence of thase nations which have been divided by palitical canflicts of our time where salutians have nat yet been faund.

General Assembly Actian

On recammendatian of the Security Cauncil, the General Assembly decided by acclamatian an 21 September ta admit Gambia, the Maldive Islands and Singapare, raising the membership of the U.N. from 114 to 117 members.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PRINTED IN USA

Pam
U.N.
22d session
1967

C:55
New York Office
February 1968

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

of

The World Council of Churches

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Twenty-second Session, 19 September to 19 December, 1967

MEMORANDUM ON SELECTED ACTIONS

INDEX

		Pages
1)	DISARMAMENT	1-4
2)	SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS	5-6
3)	PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY	6-7
4)	PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE	7-10
5)	PEACE-KEEPING	10-13
6)	PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION	13-14
7)	MIDDLE EAST	14-19
8)	THE KOREAN QUESTION	19-20
9)	STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS AND PROTOCOL	20-22
10)	ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE	22-25
11)	IMPLEMENTATION - RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	25-28
12)	APARTHEID	28-32
13)	DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN	32-34
14)	INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	34-36
15)	THE U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	36
16)	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE	37-41
17)	SOUTHERN RHODESIA	41-43
18)	SOUTH WEST AFRICA	44-47
19)	U.N. DEVELOPMENT DECADE	48-50
20)	INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION YEAR	50-52
21)	FOOD PRODUCTION AND AID	52-55

22)	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	55-57
23)	U.N. CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	58-61
24)	FINANCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	61-64
25)	WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION	64-65
26)	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	66-67
27)	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	67
28)	REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE U.N. RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)	68-69
29)	INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION	69-70
30)	PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS	70-73
31)	DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM	73-74
32)	ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS	74-75
33)	THE QUESTION OF CHINA	75-78

(Index No. 1) DISARMAMENT

Background

Many items on the agenda of the Twenty-second Session, bearing upon the question of disarmament, are dealt with elsewhere in this report, such as Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Cessation of Nuclear Weapons Testing, Provisions and Institutions for Peaceful Change, Peace-keeping and Peaceful Settlement. Consideration is here given to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America, convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, general and complete disarmament, elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, peaceful purposes of the sea bed and ocean floor, and these subjects have previously been considered by the Conference of the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament and by the General Assembly itself.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While focus must continue to be placed on the goal of general and complete disarmament, progress thereto will require agreement on specific and perhaps minor factors. The Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Odessa in February 1964, mentioned certain proposals recently made by both sides without taking a position with respect to them but holding that in a number of instances the proposals were sufficiently similar that agreement should be possible:

> ...Among them are: to negotiate a non-aggression pact; to conclude an international agreement on the repudiation by all States of the use of force in solving territorial disputes and questions involving frontiers; to conclude an international agreement on the repudiation by all States of direct or indirect forms of the threat or use of force in their selfish political or economic interests, and of aggression, subversion, or the secret supply of arms; to halt the production of fissionable material for military purposes and to direct nuclear production to peaceful uses; to establish inspection posts to safeguard against surprise attack; to limit nuclear striking capacity of nuclear delivery systems; to prevent proliferation of nuclear military power; to establish nuclear-free zones; to cease underground testing for military purposes.

It olso colled upon notions to be mindful of the port they con play by uniloterol oction os efforts go forward to bring obout progressive disormament through multiloterol orrongements.

> ...Reduction of militory budgets, responsible militory posture which cleorly ovoids the impression of oggressive intent, reduction of stonding ormed forces, restroint in foce of politicol tension, increased contribution of fissionoble moteriol to peoceful purposes - meosures such os these ought to serve as on exomple and invitotion to others, and thus set the stage for more formol internotionol oction.

In the some stotement the World Council of Churches Executive Committee recognized that

> ...Local conflicts multiply ond this confronts powerful notions with the temptotion to seek ideologicol or territorial gains - whether by military aid, economic exploitation, or octs of subversion; if this temptation is not resisted, the donger of enlorged conflict will continue to plague mankind. The lingering imposition of foreign controls which prevent peoples from freely choosing their own form of government and representotives perpetuates on uneasy international situotion.

Faced by the trogic reolity thot modern worfore becomes increosingly devostoting ond indiscriminote, the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee meeting ot Genevo in August 1967 odopted o stotement on "Limitotions in Modern Worfore," wherein it said inter olio:

> The W.C.C. ond its Commission on Internotionol Affoirs hove sought to encouroge the solution of internotionol disputes by methods other than wor. They continue to encouroge progress toword disarmament or the internotional control of ormoments ond to support the development of institutionolised measures for peoceful chonge, peoce-keeping ond peoceful settlement.
>
> These objectives hove not yet been ottoined. Wors continue to plogue monkind ond modern worfare becomes increasingly devostoting ond indiscriminote....

Governments who hove not become parties to the Genevo Conventions of 1949 should do so, ond those who have become porties should honour their com-

mitment. Furthermore, all governments should be aware that they are bound by such laws of warfare as have grown into general rules of customary international law (e.g. the prohibition of chemical and biological warfare).

In addition, we urge that the laws of warfare be expanded to include more recently developed weapons which produce new horrors of human suffering, such as napalm bombs.

We support the initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in urging governments to seek agreement on a more comprehensive international instrument. Meanwhile, pending the development of a more comprehensive international instrument, we urge appropriate action by the U.N. General Assembly to secure these ends during an intermediate period.

General Assembly Action

Having noted the progress of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in preparing a Draft International Treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons but also its inability to have completed the text of such a Treaty, the General Assembly by a vote of 112 in favor, 1 against, with 4 abstentions in Resolution A requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee to submit to it on or before 15 March 1968 a full report on its negotiations regarding this subject; and that upon receipt of the report steps be taken to resume the Twenty-second Session at an early date after 15 March. In Resolution B, by a vote of 110 in favor, none against, with 8 abstentions, the Assembly approved recommendations for the Conference of Non-Nuclear Weapon States to be convened 29 August to 28 September, 1968.

In a resolution concerning the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, adopted by 82 votes in favor to none against, with 28 abstentions, the Assembly termed the agreement -- signed at Tlatelolco, Mexico, by 21 Latin American countries -- "an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security." It called on all States to ensure universal observance of the Treaty, and invited nuclear-weapon Powers to sign and ratify a protocol pledging to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons against parties to the Treaty.

On the thorny question of a Convention to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons the General Assembly passed a resolution by 77 in favor, none against,

with 29 abstentions (the abstentions included France, the United States, and the United Kingdom). The resolution urged all States to examine in the light of the Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its Sixteenth Session the Draft Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons proposed by the Soviet Union and such other proposals as may be made on this question and to undertake negotiations concerning the conclusion of an appropriate convention through the convening of an international conference, by the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, or directly between States.

In Resolution A on the question of general and complete disarmament adopted by 113 votes in favor, none against, with one abstention, the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the Secretary-General's report as an authoritative statement on the effects of nuclear weapons and on the implications of their acquisition and further development; it further recommended the Eighteen-Nation Committee to take into account the report and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the publication and widest possible distribution of the report. In Resolution B adopted by 113 in favor, none against, with 3 abstentions, the Assembly requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee to resume at the earliest possible date consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament, and to report to the Twenty-Third Session.

The Assembly again considered the problem of the elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. By a vote of 105 in favor, none against, with 13 abstentions, it requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee to resume consideration of this question and to report at its Twenty-third Session.

The General Assembly spent considerable time examining the question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction. By a vote of 99 in favor, none against, with no abstentions it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee to study various aspects of the problem, such as a survey of past activities by the United Nations and other international bodies; an account of the scientific, technical, economic, legal and other aspects; and practical means to promote international cooperation in the exploration, conservation, and use of the sea bed, the ocean floor and subsoil thereof.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 2) SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR AND THERMONUCLEAR TESTS

Background

At its Twenty-first Session, the General Assembly urged all States which had not done so to adhere to the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water; called upon all nuclear weapon states to suspend nuclear weapons tests in all environments; expressed the hope that States will contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data; and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to elaborate without any further delay a treaty banning underground nuclear weapons tests. On 20 July during this year's discussions on the subject in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee at Geneva, Sweden tabled a memorandum on the control of an underground test ban treaty.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee and subsequently the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in session at Rochester in August 1963, adopted a statement wherein they welcomed the Treaty Planning Nuclear Weapons Tests in Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater as the first constructive international agreement in the current nuclear stalemate. The statement went on to say:

> The Treaty is a first step. It does not halt production or reduce existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons; but it may slow up the nuclear arms race and will diminish the health hazards from radio-active fallout to this and future generations. Of itself it does not prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to nations now without them but it does prohibit assistance to other nations making tests in the environments which it specifically proscribes. It does not end the threat of nuclear war or outlaw the use of nuclear weapons; but it opens the way to further agreements and thereby reduces the threat of war.

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in session at Geneva in February, 1966, held:

> The limited test ban treaty of 1963 ought to be expanded to include underground tests. This may require a limited number of on-site

inspections or it may be possible to ban at least those tests which it is agreed can be detected and identified without on-site inspections. In the latter instance, scientific studies ought to be pursued under international auspices so that, as means of detection and identification improve, the threshold may be progressively lowered. Mankind expects and awaits progress in this area.

General Assembly Action

By a vote of 103 in favor, 1 against, with 7 abstentions, the Assembly urged all States which have not done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water; called upon all nuclear weapon States to suspend nuclear weapons tests in all environments; expressed the hope that States will contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data; and requested the Conference of the Eighteen Nations on Disarmament to take up as a matter of urgency the elaboration of a treaty banning underground tests.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 3) PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Background

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is playing an increasing role in certain aspects of disarmament. The eleventh annual report of the Agency noted that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America provides for the application of IAEA safeguards against diversion of nuclear materials to military purposes. Also under consideration is the part which the IAEA may play in a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The General Conference convened at Vienna on 26 September considered recommendations for increasing IAEA assistance to developing countries. The sustained growth of nuclear power has required increased emphasis on such practical problems as siting, engineering, and economic evaluations. An independent review has shown the need for increasing the funds available for work on the application of nuclear techniques to food and agriculture.

The Twenty-first Session had decided to consider in 1967 the question of holding a fourth Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy or the basis of a report from the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While the C.C.I.A. is not set up to deal with the more technical aspects of the IAEA's activities, it continues to follow developments which have a bearing on the broader question of peaceful uses of atomic energy and urges governments to give the Agency their fullest support. This position is further justified in the current report of the IAEA, particularly with its activities having immediate and potential significance for human welfare, as well as those which contribute to measures for safeguarding against diversion from peaceful to military uses which are valuable in themselves and can be of assistance in verified disarmament.

General Assembly Action

A resolution adopted by a vote of 86 in favor, none against, with 4 abstentions requested the Secretary-General with the assistance of the U.N. Scientific Advisory Committee, in cooperation with the IAEA and in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies to prepare plans for a Fourth International Conference to be held in 1970 or 1971 of somewhat shorter duration than the preceding three; to draft an agenda for the Conference that would be of interest to public officials, economists and planners as well as technologists; and to report to the General Assembly at its Twenty-third Session.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 4) PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Background

One of the significant achievements of the Twenty-first General Assembly was the adoption of Resolution 2222 (XXI) dealing with a "treaty governing the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies." The resolution which was adopted unanimously commended the treaty, the text of which became an annex to the resolution; requested the depository governments (the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States) to open the treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date; expressed

its hope for the widest possible adherence to the treaty; and requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (a) to continue to work on the elaboration of an agreement on liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space, and an agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and, (b) to begin at the same time the study of questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including various implications of space communications.

The Secretary-General, as well as many delegates, hailed the adoption of this resolution and the opening of the treaty as a significant forward step. It was looked upon as the third in a progression, the first of which was the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 reserving that large area of the world for an exclusively peaceful activity. The second was the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 barring all nuclear tests except underground. The importance of the treaty can be multiplied tremendously as space explorations and space activities increase.

The treaty was opened for signature on 27 January 1967 in Washington, London and Moscow and up to now has been signed by more than 80 countries.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

In a statement on The Test Ban Treaty and the Next Steps adopted in August 1963 by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee and by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, it is held that "the penetration of outer space opens up a new area of high military consequence. If in this field mankind is not to face dangers equivalent to those he now seeks escape from, cooperation of the parties to the present treaty is urgent."

In previous statements the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee addressed itself to immediate problems of outer space in the following terms:

> The use of outer space offers to mankind new technical advantages; to benefit from them, the nations must promptly seize every opportunity for peaceful cooperation and agreement. Conflicts in space have not yet broken out but its problems are urgent.
>
> If chaos is to be avoided, all activities in outer space must be subject to an international rule. There must be equal opportunity for peaceful, scientific initiatives. The military rivalries of earth are too dangerous to project into space.

> Therefore the positive efforts of the United Nations to meet these needs should be supported by all governments, especially those who have the largest experience in the problems of outer space. All governments should be prepared to make adjustments in order that international action may be equitable and effective.

Speaking in similar terms, the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches in session at Geneva, February 1961, warned:

> If the perils and chaos resulting from man's invasion of outer space are to be avoided, the nations must seize every opportunity for peaceful cooperation and agreement. Military rivalries are too dangerous to project into space. The positive efforts of the United Nations to meet these needs call for firm and unflagging support.

The Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting at Windsor, England in February 1967 expressed its appreciation of the General Assembly's action with respect to the treaty covering the exploration and use of outer space in these terms:

> The depositing of a treaty to prevent military exploitation of outer space, and its unanimous commendation by the U.N. General Assembly, marks a significant forward step in achieving arms control, which will have increasing importance as space exploration continues to develop. This action is in conformity with the long standing concern of the World Council of Churches expressing the view that military rivalries on earth are too dangerous to project into outer space.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly took three actions in relation to outer space. The first resolution adopted by a vote of 115 in favor, none against, with no abstentions commended the "Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space," which agreement was attached to the resolution as an annex. It calls upon the depositary Governments--the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union--to open the Agreement for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date. The Agreement will enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments, including the three depositary Governments. The Assembly called on the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to complete the

preparation of the draft agreement on liability for damage caused by launching objects into outer space.

In a second resolution the Assembly called on all States which had not yet done so to sign the outer space treaty; commended space programs in effect between Member States; approved continued sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Launching Station in India; requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue work on liability for damage, assistance to astronauts, and the legal definition of outer space, and to consider further the application of satellite technology for peaceful purposes.

The third resolution, also unanimously adopted, called for fullest cooperation with and participation in the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at Vienna from 14-27 August 1968.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 5) PEACE-KEEPING

Background

The 33-nation Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations was established by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session. The Twenty-first Assembly in 1966 considered a series of proposals dealing with the substance of this problem. Unable to reach agreement, it requested the Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations to continue its work and to report to the Special Session, April 1967, for consideration by the Special Political Committee. The Committee's report to the Special Session recommended that the Assembly renew its appeal to all Member States, and in particular to the highly developed countries, to make voluntary contributions; request the Committee to continue the review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations; and request the Committee to report on the progress of its work at the Twenty-second Session.

The Assembly in 1963 called for a study by the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding in connection with its study on the principle that States should settle their disputes peacefully. Following an initial report a new study by the Secretary-General (A/6228) summarized the methods used by the United Nations, seven related inter-governmental agencies and all other international bodies, in order to verify the execution by States of the obligations they have

assumed under international agreements and treaties. It included information on such topics as the periodic reporting system on developments in human rights, the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and machinery for overseeing compliance with whaling agreements. At its twenty-first session, the Assembly reaffirmed its belief that an important contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the prevention of such disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions (resolution 2182 (XXI) of 12 December 1966). Owing to the lack of time, however, the Assembly invited Member States to express their views on this subject in writing to the Secretary-General before 1 August 1967. It decided also to include an item entitled "Question of methods of fact-finding" in the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session with a view to considering what further action may be appropriate.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. has from its inception stressed the importance of developing, within the framework of the United Nations Charter, methods of peaceful change and settlement. While it has not formally expressed its views on a permanent United Nations force, its officers have informally supported, as an alternative, the preparation of detailed arrangements for prompt action in time of crisis.

Commenting in 1956 on the establishment of UNEF, C.C.I.A. officers saw in the action of the General Assembly an extension of the peace-observation system, which had long been advocated by the C.C.I.A. "The procedure exemplified by the new mechanism adds another instrument for peaceful settlement" and the ability of the U.N. to improvise such a scheme was welcomed as "a heartening sign of flexibility and vitality."

In August 1960, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. stated:

> Where there is danger that the great powers will clash only in new areas as in certain countries of emerging independence, every appropriate use of the United Nations should be sought whether in the form of a United Nations presence or of multilateral programs of economic and technical assistance.

More recently, the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting at New Delhi, 19 November-5 December 1961, approved in substance the report of its Committee on the C.C.I.A. containing the following paragraph:

> To be equal to its role in international life, the United Nations must have the constant support of all its members. Work for the maintenance of peace and assistance given under the difficult conditions of peoples rising to full independence places heavy responsibilities and financial strains upon the United Nations. The Churches should urge governments to discharge their full responsibilities towards the United Nations and to be prepared to increase their efforts for the common cause of peace and orderly progress.

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting at Enugu, Nigeria, in January 1965 stated: "Disarmament will become more readily possible and justice more fully served if international provisions are made to cope with the many problems that have arisen and will continue to arise in a world of constant change. Whether through the United Nations or by agreement between the nations directly concerned, arrangements ought to be made on a permanent basis for enquiry, conciliation, mediation, and an international peace-keeping 'presence' whether political or military."

At a meeting in 1964 the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee instructed its officers as follows:

> The Committee agreed that, in view of the basic importance of more varied, readily available, objective and reliable international machinery for peace-keeping, peaceful settlement, and peaceful change, the officers should continue to give careful attention to this field in representational work at the United Nations; and in particular should explore the merits of a regular U.N. procedure for reviewing the existing machinery and for making recommendations for its improvement.

As was stated by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee at its meeting in 1965: "...there are no substitutes for developing step by step the peace-making machinery of the agency which represents international society as a whole."

General Assembly Action

Recognizing the importance which Member States attach to the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations, the Assembly by a vote of 96 in favor, 1 against, with 5 abstentions requested the Special

Committee to continue the work assigned to it; considered that the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel would be appropriate; and asked that the Special Committee report to the Twenty-third Session of the General Assembly.

A resolution on fact finding adopted unanimously urged Member States to make more effective use of the existing methods of fact finding; invited Member States in choosing means for the peaceful settlement of disputes to consider the possibility of endorsing the ascertaining of facts to competent international organizations and bodies established by agreement between the parties concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a register of experts in legal and other fields whose services the States party to a dispute may use.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 6) PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

Background

Under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution adopted in 1950, the General Assembly established a Peace Observation Commission consisting of 14 members whose terms expire at the end of 1967. The Commission was designed "to observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While the services of the Peace Observation Commission, which has not met since 1963, have been infrequently utilized, the concept underlying it has found expression in varying forms - Kashmir, the United Nations Emergency Force, the U.N. observers in Lebanon, U.N. action in the Congo, and the U.N. presence in Cyprus to assist in peace-keeping and in promoting a political solution.

Having played an instrumental part in the initial establishment of the Peace Observation Commission, the C.C.I.A., through its Executive Committee, has urged

governments to make use of these services of the United Nations Peace Observation Commission, both as a possible deterrent to aggression and, in the event that aggression occurs, as a means to subordinate to international judgment the decision to take defensive military action.

Under present terms of reference, employment of the Peace Observation Commission is restricted by the hesitation of countries under pressure to request observers. Accordingly, more automatic and dependable procedures must be evolved. At the same time, there are increasing demands upon the United Nations for the stationing of observers in varying kinds of situations. It would therefore seem highly important for the United Nations to analyze the different functions which it could serve in the way of observation, and by official action of the General Assembly to organize and to train personnel for prompt action when needed, suited to the varying conditions of future crises.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly without objection reappointed the present members of the Peace Observation Commission for the years 1968 and 1969.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 7) MIDDLE EAST

Background

The General Assembly at its Fifth Emergency Special Session, 17 June to 21 July, 1967, dealt with humanitarian considerations in the Middle East crisis and called upon Israel in two resolutions "to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem." At its final meeting on 18 September, the Emergency Session voted unanimously to place the Middle East on the agenda of the Twenty-second Session as a matter of high priority.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. in collaboration with officers of the Central Committee gave continuing attention to the Middle East crisis. In the critical days preceding 5th

June, Geneva, London and New York kept in close contact by correspondence and telephone. On the morning that military action began a letter from the Director, calling for a cease-fire, was placed on the desk of the U.N. Secretary-General and copies were personally delivered to all members of the Security Council, as well as to governments directly concerned. Two days later, the statement of the Central Committee officers - urging among other matters co-operation of the great powers - was made known at the United Nations, C.C.I.A. representatives followed the deliberations of the Security Council and the emergency session of the General Assembly. Effort was made to seek information and maintain contacts in an objective fashion - with officials of Arab governments and of Israel at the United Nations in New York and Geneva; by the delegations sent to the area by the General Secretary of the World Council: with church leaders holding differing points of view.

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting at Heraklion, Crete in August 1967, adopted the following statement:

> The deep conflict which for over twenty years had divided the Middle East and troubled the whole world and which this year has broken out in new and bitter fighting, must be of profound concern to all Christians. The countries involved in it have been the birthplace of some of the earliest developed human civilizations and of three of the world's greatest religions, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim.
>
> The present crisis has developed in part because the rest of the world has been insensitive to the fears of people in the Middle East; the fears of the people of the Arab nations because of the dynamism and possible expansion of Israel, and the fears of the people of Israel who have escaped from persecution on other continents only to be threatened, at least by word, with expulsion from their new home.
>
> We recognize the urgency of seeking creative solutions to this problem lest the acceptance of a cease-fire without a just political settlement result in a fait accompli which can only increase antagonism and encourage preparation for the next attempt at a solution by armed force.
>
> Since the beginning of the present crisis the World Council of Churches has called for a peaceful and just solution. After the outbreak of war, it urged a speedy cessation of hostilities and insisted

that both the peoples directly involved in the conflict and the great powers were responsible for the establishment of a just and durable peace.

We believe there are strong spiritual and moral forces that exist below the surface and can be released to end the cycle of enmity and suspicion. The situation now emphasizes the necessity and presents on opportunity to move towards a brighter future for all people concerned. We do not consider it our task to enter into all the details of a political settlement. We do hold, however, that the following elements are essential to any peace founded upon justice and recognition of the equality of all peoples in the region.

(1) No nation should be allowed to keep or annex the territory of another by armed force. This applies to the present situation. National boundaries should rest upon international agreements freely reached between or accepted by the people directly concerned.

(2) Effective international guarantees should be given for the political independence and territorial integrity of all nations in the area, including both Israel and the Arab nations.

(3) There can be neither reconciliation nor significant development in the area unless, in the general settlement, a proper and permanent solution is found to the problem of the Arab refugees, both old and new. We therefore urge:

a) that all persons who have been displaced in recent months should be permitted to exercise their right to return to their former places of residence. In the case of those from the West Bank of the Jordan this will involve action:

i) to extend substantially the period for application to return, and

ii) to provide a form of application that carries no political implications.

We are glad to learn that on both these points some progress has been made.

b) That the United Nations should be increasingly involved in the short and long-term aspects of the problem of all displaced persons. The expanding services of UNRWA are essential and urgently need the generous support of all governments. The World Council should continue in its search for a satisfactory solution to the whole refugee problem. The current operations of the churches and the Near East Council of Churches should be reinforced.

(4) In the meantime until a just and peaceful settlement is reached, we are particularly concerned about the religious aspect of the situation. In a region where communities of three religions met and lived together for long centuries, full religious freedom must be assured to all persons and communities. The continued presence and witness of these faiths and their respective communities must be guaranteed by international agreement including free access to the holy places in a land of unique importance for everyone of them.

(5) While the needs of national security in each case must be adequately met, a new armament race must be avoided by the agreed limitation of national armaments to the lowest level consistent with a balanced security in the area.

(6) The great powers have played a role in shaping the political and economic structure of the Middle East. For this reason and because peace in this most sensitive and central area affects the peace of the world, these nations must be prepared to cooperate with leadership in the Middle East in the stabilisation of the region and refrain from selfishly pursuing their own political, economic and commercial interests.

(7) The legitimate hopes of all the people of the Middle East for development should be encouraged based upon the talents and resources of all the nations involved. This assumes international and financial support by all possible sources including the commitment already made by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

General Assembly Action

On 19 December the President of the General Assembly stated that the agenda item on the situation in the Middle East had not been debated at this

Session and therefore the General Assembly had not disposed of the item which remains on the agenda.

However, since the Security Council on 22 November adopted a resolution on the Middle East, the text thereof is here given:

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,
EXPRESSING its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,

EMPHASIZING the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area can live in security,

EMPHASIZING further that all member states in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,

1. AFFIRMS that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

(I) Withdrawl of Israeli armed forces from territories of recent conflict

(II) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

2. AFFIRMS FURTHER the necessity

(a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

(b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

(c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

3. REQUESTS the Secretary General to designate a special representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the states concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution.

4. REQUESTS the Secretary General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the special representative as soon as possible.

In pursuit of this action the Secretary-General named as his Special Representative H.E. Gunnar Jarring, to whom the C.C.I.A. Director and Representative in Europe addressed a personal word of encouragement and support.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 8) THE KOREAN QUESTION

Background

The General Assembly had been considering the Korean question since 1947 when it established a commission to facilitate the holding of elections and the withdrawal of occupying troops.

In a letter dated 17 August 1967, nine States--including the U.S.S.R., Hungary, Poland--requested the inclusion in the General Assembly's Agenda of an item entitled "Withdrawal of United States and All Other Foreign Forces Occupying South Korea Under the Flag of the United Nations." The letter declares: "The occupation of South Korea by United States imperialists under the flag of the United Nations, the aggressive policy pursued by the United States with regard to the Korean people's Democratic Republic and the systematic provocative actions of United States troops in the vicinity of the demarcation line are among the chief sources of the tension prevailing in this region and throughout the Far East."

C.C.I.A. Procedure

From the outset of the Korean conflict, the C.C.I.A. and the church bodies which it represents have consistently supported the principle of a unified and independent Korea by peaceful means. It continues to emphasize the need to achieve

such conditions, including the holding of free elections, as will permit reunification by peaceful means of arbitrarily divided countries.

General Assembly Action

By a vote of 68 in favor, 23 against (including the Soviet Union, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia), with 26 abstentions, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area. It further expressed the belief that arrangements should be made to achieve these objectives through genuinely free elections and requested the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to intensify its efforts to achieve these objectives. It stated that the continued division of Korea did not correspond to the wishes of the Korean people and constituted a source of tension, and noted that the Governments concerned were prepared to withdraw their remaining forces whenever such action was requested by the Republic of Korea or whenever the conditions for a lasting settlement had been fulfilled.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 9) STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS AND PROTOCOL

Background

In December 1966 the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the following international instruments:

a) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted unanimously.

b) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted unanimously.

c) The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The General Assembly requested the Secretary General to submit at future sessions reports concerning the state af ratifications of these instruments.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

From the outset the C.C.I.A. has closely fallawed the elaboration of international instruments far the pratection of human rights and its officers welcomed the completion af the two Cavenants and the Optianal Protocol as a significant step tawards greater international protection af human rights. They have kept national commissions on international affairs informed of the actian taken by the General Assembly last year, and made the text af the two Covenants and the Optional Protocol available to a number of Christian leaders in various countries.

The Executive Committee of the World Cauncil af Churches, meeting at Windsor, England, in Februory 1967, formally nated:

> In accordance with the commitments made by gavernments at San Francisco in 1945, and following the proclamatian af the Universal Declaration af Human Rights in 1948, the 21st Assembly of the United Nations adopted two Covenants - one an Palitical and Civil Rights, and the other on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - and also an optianal Pratocol. From its inceptian the C.C.I.A. has given high priarity to the development af international standards, paying particular attentian to religious freedom and associated rights. The warth af these new instruments will be tested by the readiness af gavernments ta ratify them, and thereafter by the extent ta which domestic practice complies with their provisions.

At its meeting in Geneva, 4 - 8 August 1967, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. recarded a formal minute in which it took nate af:

> the significant step marked by the adoptian by the General Assembly of the U.N. in December 1966 af the Internatianal Cavenant an Civil and Palitical Rights, the International Covenant an Ecanamic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Optianal Protocol on the Internatianal Cavenant on Civil and Political Rights. It expressed its hope that these instruments will be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay by Member States of the United Nations; it requests C.C.I.A. officers ta encourage every effort to this end, and particularly to bring the matter to the attentian of National Commissions and stimulate action by Christians

in their own countries in order that the International Covenants may come into force at an early date.

General Assembly Action

Noting that, according to the report of the Secretary-General on the ratifications of the Covenants and of the optional Protocol there had been no ratifications or accessions and only 19 signatures to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 18 to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and 11 to the Optional Protocol, the Assembly by 112 votes in favor, with none against, and no abstentions invited States which are eligible to hasten their ratification or accessions to these instruments.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 10) ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Background

In 1962 the General Assembly requested that a draft declaration and a draft international Convention on this subject be prepared by the Commission on Human Rights. In 1963 the Commission on Human Rights began work on these instruments and concentrating on the convention it completed in 1967 the draft of a preamble and twelve substantive articles for inclusion in the proposed International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. This draft, together with additional proposals made by certain countries, and a preliminary draft on measures of implementation were subsequently transmitted by ECOSOC to the General Assembly for its consideration.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The World Council of Churches and its Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, which are concerned with all aspects of human rights, have a particular interest in problems of religious liberty. U.N. activities in this field are being closely followed and officers of the C.C.I.A. have, on various occasions, submitted, either formally or informally, their views on this item at meetings of the Commission on Human Rights and of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination, as well as ECOSOC.

At its meeting in Geneva, 9-12 July, 1965, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. gave further consideration to current problems of Human Rights and Religious Liberty and adopted a resolution, subsequently received by the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, and said, inter alia:

> We follow with particular attention developments in the field of religious liberty, while concerned with all aspects of human rights. The U.N. Commission on Human Rights has undertaken the preparation of a draft declaration and a draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. The adoption of such international instruments would bring a potentially significant contribution to the effective protection of religious liberty for all...
>
> We welcome current efforts to ensure religious liberty and believe that in order that their objective may be fully achieved certain essential requirements should be met among which we stress the following:-
>
> 1. While holding a distinctive Christian basis for religious liberty, the civil freedom which Christians claim for themselves must be guaranteed to all men everywhere, whatever their religion or belief.
>
> 2. Religious liberty includes freedom to change one's religion or belief without consequent social, economic, and political disabilities. Implicit in this right is the right freely to maintain one's belief or disbelief without external coercion or disability.
>
> 3. Religious liberty further includes freedom to manifest religion or belief. Worship, teaching, practice and observance are essential forms of religious manifestation, and any elaboration of the standard of religious liberty must expressly provide for them.
>
> 4. To every person there should be assured the right to manifest his religion or belief, whether alone or in community, and in public or private.
>
> 5. Religious liberty also includes freedom to maintain individual or collective bonds with religious communities or associations, the character of which transcends national boundaries. It also includes freedom to express opinions or convictions and to impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

6. The standard of religious liberty should be international. The international standard should not be restrictively interpreted to make it conform to existing national constitutions and laws, but every effort should be made to cause national constitutions and laws to conform to the international standard.

7. The exercise of religious freedom as well as that of other civil rights may be subject to such limitations as are determined by law solely in the interest of public order. Religious rights shall be available for all without discrimination on grounds of religion or belief.

In addition the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A., meeting in Geneva 4-8 August, 1967 recorded a formal minute as follows:

> The draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance is now before the U.N. General Assembly for its consideration. The Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. reaffirms its view that the adoption of such an international instrument would bring a potentially significant contribution to the effective protection of religious liberty for all. At the same time, it reaffirms its belief that in order that this objective may be fully achieved, those requirements stated in former declarations and defining the essentials of true religious liberty must be met. Some of these requirements were stressed in the statement "Human Rights and Religious Liberty - Current Issues" adopted by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in 1965...In addition, it stresses that, while the essential requirements of religious liberty can not be limited, the exercise of all human rights, including religious liberty, must be given such legal protection as to ensure respect of the same rights for others, individually or in community, whatever their religion or belief, without discrimination. It is the duty and the right of the States to ensure this respect.

General Assembly Action

The Third Committee devoted considerable time to this item in a debate which regrettably focussed too much on certain political issues to permit reasonably objective consideration of the principles involved in the proposed Convention. The Third Committee decided that the title of the instrument should be draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination based on Religion or Belief; it revised and adopted only the preamble and Article 1.

The Assembly having been unable to complete the consideration of the draft Convention decided to accord priority to the item entitled "Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance" during its Twenty-third Session.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 11) IMPLEMENTATION - RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Background

On 20 November 1963, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and since then has adopted a number of measures relating to the implementation by Member States of the principles proclaimed in the Declaration.

On 21 December 1965, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The Assembly this year had before it measures proposed by the Economic and Social Council at its session in May to June, 1967, and designed to bring all Member States in which racial discrimination still exists to comply speedily with the provisions of the International Convention. Also before the General Assembly were reports by the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the International Convention.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The World Council of Churches and its agencies have long been deeply concerned about the existence of racial discrimination in various parts of the world.

In 1954, the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Evanston, Illinois, declared "its conviction that any form of segregation based on race, colour, or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ", and urged "the churches within its membership to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition within their own life and within society."

This statement was reaffirmed by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, New Delhi, 1961 in a resolution on Racial and Ethnic Tensions, and numerous statements made over the past years by the C.C.I.A. and organs of the World Council of Churches have expressed the same views on problems of inter-group relations.

Thus, the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Rochester, N.Y. in 1963, considered again the duties and responsibilities of Christians in face of the world-wide struggle for racial equality and stated, inter alia:

> ...We give thanks to God that He has called many Christians to share in the leadership of this struggle for racial equality. We ask all Christians and the churches as such as to join them and to support them.

The statement then addressed itself to specific situations involving racial tensions such as in South Africa and in the United States and concluded with the following paragraph:

> The demand for racial and ethnic equality is being made in many places and will continue until it is attained everywhere in full. We remind ourselves that the references to South Africa and the United States present a challenge to all our consciences, to do in our own countries, cities and churches all that we should for racial justice and Christian fellowship. The solution demanded requires radical change in long-established patterns of thought and action. Wherever fear of such change may exist, we must recall that when God is present, as surely He is in this matter, there is no need for fear. One further grave consequence of the struggle for racial equality is that it sets up barriers to open communication between individuals, between races, between organisations and even between churches. But openness and free communications are indispensable to the attainment of the goal.

In July 1965, the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in session at Geneva, addressing itself to the situation in Southern Africa, stated its belief that:

> Contact with churches, organisations and individuals in these countries should be pursued, in particular across the barriers of deep disagreement, so that every opportunity for reconciliation may be grasped. Moreover,

personal and group visits both ways and exchanges by students and educators can prove particularly valuable.

In July 1966 a World Conference on Church and Society, meeting in Geneva under the auspices of the World Council of Churches, urged inter alia Christians and churches everywhere to:

> make organised efforts to eradicate from the Church and Christian community all forms of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin in the selection of persons for church leadership, admission to the membership of congregations, and in adapting social cultural values and traditions to the present;
>
> use the powers inherent in its administrative structure, such as those that come from the investment of its resources or from the influence of its means of communication, to correct racial malpractice in society as well as within the Church itself.

At its recent meeting in Heraklion, Crete, 13-26 August, 1967, the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches adopted a statement on the Obligation of Christians in the Present World Racial Crisis, in which it:

a) requests each member church to examine what it is now doing concretely in the present situation to eliminate racial discrimination and to bring about inter-racial fellowship, justice and reconciliation in its own and in its nation's life, and to report its findings to the Central Committee;

b) calls upon the member churches to re-examine their priorities of programme and budget in the light of present needs, in order better to fulfill the obligations undertaken in the statement on racism adopted by each church;

c) reminding the member churches that no substantial progress in this area is possible without giving priority to the programmes and projects of governments for the elimination of racial discrimination and its closely related problem of poverty, it therefore recommends that member churches make representation to their governments in support of these programmes.

General Assembly Action

By a vote of 106 in favor, 2 against, with 2 abstentions the Assembly adopted a resolution wherein it urged all eligible Governments which had not yet done so to ratify and implement without delay the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and also related conventions; requested the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on Human Rights information on measures taken by Member Governments to implement the U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination; and requested the International Conference on Human Rights to consider the question of giving effect to the provisions of these and related instruments.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 12) APARTHEID

Background

At its Twenty-first Session the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa which contained two parts. In part (a) the General Assembly drew the attention of the main trading partners of South Africa to the fact that their increasing collaboration with the Government of South Africa, despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly, has aggravated the danger of a violent conflict and requested them to take urgent steps toward disengagement from South Africa and to facilitate effective action under auspices of the United Nations to secure the elimination of apartheid. It then reiterated major points contained in previous General Assembly actions. Among other matters it also requested the Secretary-General to organise as soon as possible in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, an international conference or seminar on the problems of apartheid, racial discrimination, and colonialism in southern Africa, and to transmit the report of that conference or seminar to the General Assembly at its Twenty-second Session.

In part (b) the General Assembly commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote the fund; expressed its appreciation to the governments,

That constant effort must be made to promote personal communication between members of existing white governments and African leaders. This is an essential first step leading to the urgent task of persuading the governments concerned to consult their own African leaders.

That the serious moral implications of immigration in relation to African economic and social advancement should be made a matter of public discussion in those countries from which the immigrants generally come. Further, the extent to which other countries and individual investors enjoy real advantages, from association with South Africa's booming economy, should be widely known, so that they can appreciate their measure of responsibility for the conditions of poverty and regimentation of the African labour force...

That wherever churches in these territories suffer financially because of their stand on racial issues through the withdrawal of local support, or because of discriminatory legislation, the Christian community throughout the world has a duty to stand by them, and by all who suffer in the cause of racial justice.

The resolution concluded:

The C.C.I.A. Executive recognises both the growing impatience of African opinion and also the uncertainty and fear among the white people in Southern Africa. It asks its officers to continue to explore every possibility for bringing about changes to majority rule by means avoiding violence, and at the same time to seek safeguards of individual and group rights, and justice for all irrespective of race.

It sees in South Africa, particularly, a highly developed country and virile people with a great Christian tradition, capable - by enlisting to its development the full potential of the majority presently excluded from free participation - of giving outstanding leadership and service to the African continent, and hopes to see it freed from the evil of apartheid that it may achieve its destiny.

The C.C.I.A. in consultation with the All Africa Conference of Churches made arrangements to be represented by an observer at the International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Lusaka, Zambia, 24 July - 4 August 1967.

In addition, officers of the C.C.I.A. in consultation with officers and colleagues from other Divisions and Departments of the World Council of Churches, as well as with officials of certain governments, have followed matters relating to the U.N. Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the action taken last year by the General Assembly. The World Council of Churches is currently cooperating in the distribution and utilization of the fund in its humanitarian programs.

General Assembly Action

On 13 December 1967 the General Assembly adopted a resolution by 89 votes in favour, 2 against and 12 abstentions in which it, inter alia: requested the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of apartheid with a view to adopting more effective measures to secure an end to South Africa's apartheid policy; reiterated its conviction that the situation in South Africa threatened international peace, that action under Chapter VII of the Charter was essential and that mandatory economic sanctions were the only means of achieving a peaceful solution; condemned the actions of South Africa's main trading partners; requested the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to deny assistance to the South African Government; requested the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa to intensify its cooperation with other special organs concerned with the problems of racial discrimination and colonialism in Southern Africa, and to continue to discharge its mandate and to intensify its efforts in promoting an international campaign against apartheid.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 13) DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Background

At the request of the General Assembly in 1963, a draft Declaration on this subject had been prepared by the Commission on the Status of Women. The text submitted to the Assembly through ECOSOC took into account observations by governments.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Ecumenical concern for the purposes of this draft Declaration is reflected in the following guidelines for C.C.I.A. representations in this area, adopted by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in August, 1962:

> Governments and peoples have an obligation to promote respect for and observance of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of both man and woman, without discrimination, and to ensure full participation of women in the whole life of society. Particularly, the changing patterns of contemporary society and the many forces which threaten the stability of marriage and family life, require the development of adequate safeguards, including the protection of the rights of women. Among these, we stress the following:
>
> (i) Marriage legislation should recognize the dignity and the rights of both partners and include, among others, provision for (1) full and free consent of both parties; (2) a minimum age under which marriage shall not be legally entered into; (3) an appropriate and legally recognized system of record or registration of marriage. Likewise legal provisions for the dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation should offer equal protection of the rights of both partners.
>
> (ii) Equal status should be accorded to men and to women, in private law, since discriminatory practices often have an adverse effect on the stability of marriage and family life.
>
> (iii) The rights and duties of both parents with regard to their minor children should be equally recognized. In cases of custody there should be no discrimination and the interest of the child should be paramount.
>
> (iv) Educational opportunities - at all levels of education - as well as vocational training should be equally available to men and women, in order that everyone may be able to develop to the fullest his abilities and gifts. Special provisions may however, be needed with regard to hostels and scholarships for girls.

(v) Economic opportunities should also be equally available to men and women, according to each individual's abilities and skill.

(vi) Social legislation, including employment laws, age of retirement, right of pension and assistance to working mothers should recognize the increased obligations assumed by women in contemporary forms of society, and provide for adequate protection of the rights of women in the fulfilment of their responsibilities both in the family and in their profession.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly on 7 November, 1967 unanimously adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. The document which consists of a preamble and eleven substantive articles, proclaims inter alia that discrimination against women is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offense against human dignity; that appropriate measures shall be taken to abolish discriminatory laws, regulations and practices, and that adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women shall be established; that measures shall be taken to educate public opinion towards eradication of prejudice based on the idea of the inferiority of women; that measures shall be taken to ensure to women without discrimination political rights, civil rights, especially in connection with marriage laws and legislation affecting the nationality of women, rights to education at all levels, and equal rights in the field of economic and social life. The Declaration urges governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals to do all in their power to promote implementation of the principles it proclaims. (The full text of the Declaration can be made available by the C.C.I.A. upon request).

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 14) INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Background

On 12 December 1963, the General Assembly decided to designate 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, and plans have since then been under consideration for the observance of this year which will mark the twentieth anniversary

of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As part of the preparations for 1968, the Assembly, at its Twentieth Session, invited all Member States to ratify conventions already concluded in the field of human rights; decided to hasten the conclusion of the two draft Covenants on Human Rights and other draft instruments in the field of human rights so that they may be open for ratification if possible before 1968. Plans are also being made for an International Conference on Human Rights to be held in Teheran in 1968. The Assembly will have to review and approve further measures and activities envisaged for 1968.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Actions of the General Assembly regarding observance in 1968 of the International Year for Human Rights have been communicated to Commissioners of the C.C.I.A., National Commissions and other church or ecumenical agencies. At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A., Geneva, 4-8 August, 1967, an exchange of views took place regarding ways in which Christians in their own countries may best make their distinctive contribution to the effective realisation for all of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. recorded the following formal minute in which it stressed:

> "the importance of the observance in 1968 of the International Year for Human Rights as a significant occasion for Christians to make known their distinctive contribution to the furtherance of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Executive Committee requests the Officers of the C.C.I.A. to consider suggestions made by some of its members regarding the manner in which the C.C.I.A. and the W.C.C. can best demonstrate on the occasion of the International Year their continuing concern and interest in the cause of human rights."

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly in a resolution adopted by a vote of 74 in favor, 3 against, with 37 abstentions developed further its plans for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran; invited Member States, the specialized agencies, the original inter-governmental organizations and national and international organizations concerned to continue to intensify throughout 1968 their efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including the measures set out in previous resolutions; and invited non-governmental organisations

that are in consultative status with ECOSOC and have a demonstrable interest in the items on the Provisional Agenda for the Conference to send observers to it. (A fuller statement of previous actions by the General Assembly appears in the C.C.I.A. Memorandum on the Twenty-first Session, pages 36 to 38.)

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 15) THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Background

The United Nations has had before it the proposal of Costa Rica to establish a U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights. It has turned the matter over to the Commission on Human Rights which welcomed the proposal and set up a nine-member working group to study it.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee, meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in August 1967 recorded a formal minute as follows:

> It notes the proposal now before the U.N. General Assembly to establish the post of a U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights. It expresses its interest and support for any structural advancement in the U.N. which can ensure more adequate protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. However, it warns against too hasty establishment of new measures without full consideration of the manner in which the implementation of all U.N. actions on human rights, including international instruments, may be effectively coordinated.

General Assembly Action

Since a heavy program of work prevented consideration of the post of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, the General Assembly by a vote of 75 in favor, 22 against, with 15 abstentions decided to give high priority to the question at its Twenty-third Session.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 16) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE

Background

The Special Committee on Implementation of the Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries, now the main and most active U.N. agency in this field, met frequently during 1967, not only in New York but also in various African centers - Kinshasa, Kitwe, Dar es Salaam. Its reports dealt with the various non-self-governing territories listed by the U.N. majority, including the remaining Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, under the supervision of the Trusteeship Council. The reports and 'decisions' of the Special Committee formed a good deal of the subject matter shaped into draft resolutions by the Fourth Committee. A general resolution was referred directly to the Assembly in plenary session. The resolutions on Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa are treated separately.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Against the background of ecumenical judgments about the dangers and responsibilities involved in colonial relationships, the C.C.I.A. from its formation has stressed the welfare and advancement of peoples in dependent territories. Reinforcing these concerns and providing guide lines for representations, the Committee on C.C.I.A. of the 1961 Assembly of the World Council of Churches stated:

> The mid-twentieth century has seen the emergence of many nations from a state of political subjection by alien powers to a status of political independence. We rejoice in this. We note, however, that there are nations and people still under foreign political domination. Such domination, recurring in human history, is not the result exclusively of any one particular political system. Wherever it occurs and under whatever system of political life, and wherever the consent of the governed is spurned and their welfare subordinated to the interests of the ruling power, this is unjust and the Christian conscience condemns it.
>
> Both in the interests of human justice and international peace the transfer of political power to those to whom it should belong must be made without self-serving delay. We recognize that problems exist where a people has not been sufficiently prepared to assume the

responsibilities of political independence. In such cases the process of necessary preparation must be greatly accelerated. To eliminate ambiguities in the role of ruling powers and to expedite the achievement of independence, it is desirable that international assistance through agencies of the United Nations be associated with such a process.

Where other factors exist, such as the presence of ethnic or racial minorities, sufficient guarantees for the protection of the rights of these minorities should be assured by the peoples achieving independence. Where history has thrown two or more races or religious groups together in the same country, as the total welfare of all such people can be secured only through the mutual acceptance of each other as citizens of a common country and as members of a common nation, it is necessary that no single group seek to perpetuate political advantage for itself at the cost of justice for all. While legitimate fears of minorities need to be allayed, no minority should be vested with such power of veto as to deny the rights of the majority and the welfare of the whole community.

General Assembly Action

The pattern of debate and formulation of resolutions in the General Assembly and its Fourth Committee, as in the Special Committee of 24, has reflected the cumulative frustrations of the anti-colonial majority over the remnants of the colonial period, and particularly over the continued dominance of racist conditions in Southern Africa. The result is that in most of the resolutions adopted, the supporters include virtually all of the Afro-Asian, Latin America, and Soviet blocs, with the Western delegations either opposing or more often abstaining. Thus the pattern differs considerably from that found, for example, in the field of economic development where a comprehensive consensus is more frequently sought.

A few of the items before the Fourth Committee did achieve general harmony. The Assembly adopted without objection a consensus of the Fourth Committee wishing peace and prosperity to Aden on its accession to independence (the People's Republic of Southern Yemen was later welcomed to U.N. membership). The Assembly also agreed unanimously that the Trusteeship Agreement for Nauru should cease on its accession to independence on 31 January, 1968. The Assembly further took note of the Secretary-General's note, that with the departure of New Zealand from the Trusteeship Council (on the independence of Nauru), and after the expiration of the three-year term of Liberia, the Council would be composed

automatically of Australia and the U.S. as Administering Powers, and China, France, U.S.S.R. and U.K. as non-Administering Powers. The Assembly agreed (none opposed, 4 abstentions) that Spain and Morocco should determine the procedures for a transfer of powers over Ifni, and indicated the conditions for a suitable referendum in Spanish Sahara. On the question of Equitorial Guinea (Fernando Poo and Rio Muni) the Assembly agreed, by a vote of 111 to 0, with 5 abstentions, to ask Spain to institute an electoral system based on universal adult suffrage, hold a general election on the basis of a unified electoral roll, and transfer effective power to the resulting Government. The Assembly also accepted a Fourth Committee consensus urging Argentina and the United Kingdom to continue negotiations over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

The general resolution on Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, considered directly by the General Assembly, and approved by vote of 86 to 6, with 17 abstentions, commended the work of the Special Committee; urged moral and material assistance to national liberation movements in colonial Territories; requested increased assistance to refugees from such Territories; requested all States, directly and through international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from Portugal, South Africa, and the "illegal" racist minority regime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination", requested a dismantling of colonial military bases; condemned policies which strengthen foreign economic and other interests, encourage foreign immigrants and transfer indigenous inhabitants; and asked the Special Committee, inter alia, to submit recommendations on a conference of colonial peoples on ways to intensify assistance to them.

The Assembly also approved, by a vote of 81 to 2 (Portugal, South Africa), with 18 abstentions, a Fourth Committee draft on Implementation of the Declaration by the Specialized Agencies Associated with the U.N. In this, the Assembly recommended to the U.N. family of agencies that they take "urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule." It also asked ECOSOC and the Special Committee to consider appropriate measures for the coordination of activities to implement Assembly resolutions in this field.

Another broad resolution, approved by 91 to 2, with 17 abstentions, was concerned with activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration. It strongly condemns the exploitation of human and natural resources "designed to perpetuate the colonial regimes", "contrary to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants", obstructing the access of indigenous

inhabitants to their resources, and promoting "injustice and discrimination in the remuneration of labour and in the establishment of working conditions".

In regard to Territories under Portuguese Administration, the Assembly, by a vote of 82 to 7, with 21 abstentions, inter alia urged NATO to desist forthwith from giving the Government of Portugal any assistanee "which encourages that Government to continue its repression of the African people in the Territories under its domination"; and appealed to all States to grant the peoples under Portuguese domination the "moral and material assistance necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights".

In regard to Oman, the Assembly, by a vote of 72 to 18, with 19 abstentions, deplored "installing and strengthening unrepresentative regimes in the Territory", the granting of foreign concessions "without the consent of the people", the military presence of the U.K. It calls on the U.K. to remove troops and bases, to cease all "repressive action" and to release political prisoners and detainees and to return political exiles. It asks for assistance to the people in their struggle.

In regard to Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, the Assembly by a vote of 85 to 16 (including Australia), with 18 abstentions, called upon Australia to implement without delay last year's resolution, which called on Australia to remove all discriminatory electoral qualifications and all discriminatory practices, to hold elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage with a view to transferring power, to fix an early date for independence, and to refrain from using the Territories for military activities incompatible with the Charter.

In regard to the Question of Fiji the Assembly, by a vote of 91 to 6, with 20 abstentions, asked the United Kingdom to reconsider its refusal to receive a visiting mission of the Special Committee. (Last year the Assembly called upon the United Kingdom to hold general elections on the basis of 'one man, one vote' for a constituent assembly, a representative government, and the transfer of full powers; the fixing of an early date for independence, and the abolition of "all discriminatory measures so as to foster communal harmony and national unity.")

On the question of French Somaliland the Assembly, by a vote of 86 to 1 (Portugal - France was absent), with 29 abstentions, called upon France to "create the political conditions necessary for accelerating the implementation of the right of the people to self-determination and independence, including the full exercise of political freedoms, and to allow the return of all refugees to the Territory", and to cooperate fully with the Special Committee.

In o resolution on some 26 Islond Territories, the Assembly, by o vote of 86 to 0, with 27 obstentions, expressed aworeness of "speciol circumstonces of geographicol locotion ond economic conditions", condemned any attempt to disrupt the unity ond integrity of coloniol Territories ond the estoblishment of military boses ond installations, ond agreed thot the U.N. should help the peoples concerned freely to decide their future stotus.

On the question of Gibroltar, the Assembly by o vote of 73 (including Spoin) to 19 (including the U.K.), with 27 obstentions, held that the British-sponsored referendum of 10 September, 1967, controvened provisions of certoin Assembly resolutions ond invited o resumption of negotiotions "with o view to putting on end to the coloniol situotion in Gibraltar and to safeguarding the interests of the populotion upon the termination of that situation.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 17) SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Background

In November, 1965, the Security Council, following the unilteral decloration of Independence by the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia, colled on Member Stotes to supply no orms to thot Territory, ond to do their utmost to breok off economic relations. The Special Committee in April, 1966 urged mandatory sanctions. The Security Council called on the United Kingdom to prevent certoin tonkers from unlooding oil for Southern Rhodesio, but in Moy rejected o droft resolution osking the U.K. to toke all necessory meosures to obolish the minority regime.

On 17 November 1967, by a vote of 89 to 2 with 17 abstentions, the Generol Assembly condemned ony orrongement thot would tronsfer sovereignty to "the illegol rocist minority regime...on ony bosis...", condemned the support given this regime by Portugol ond South Africo os well as foreign financiol ond other interests, referred to the enforcement meosures envisaged under Chopter VII of the Chorter, colled upon the U.K. to "take prompt ond effective meosures to prevent ony supplies...from reaching Southern Rhodesia", colled ogoin upon the British Government "to toke oll necessory meosures, including in porticular the use of force...to put on end to the illegol racist minority regime", urged morol ond moteriol support to the people of Zimbobwe, ond internotionol assistonce to refugees ond those suffering from oppression.

On 16 December, the Security Council, at the request of the United Kingdom and incorporating certain African amendments, approved by a vote of 11 to 0, with 4 abstentions - Bulgaria, France, Mali, U.S.S.R., the imposition of selective mandatory economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. These banned the purchase of 12 key Rhodesian exports: asbestos, iron ore, chrome, pig iron, sugar, tobacco, copper, meat and meat products, hides, skins, and leathers. They also banned the supply to Southern Rhodesia of oil and oil products, aircraft, motor vehicles and the means to manufacture, assemble, or maintain them.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

C.C.I.A. officers continued to make known the position of the World Council of Churches and the C.C.I.A. in relation to developments at the political level. On 14 October, 1965 the C.C.I.A. Chairman and Director issued the following statement:

> The prospect of the European Community in Southern Rhodesia attempting to assume full responsibility for the country's evolution offers no constructive future either for them or their African fellow-citizens. It is earnestly hoped that they will count the cost accurately before embarking on an enterprise which is likely to do untold damage to Southern Africa and particularly to the slender chances of improving race relations in that area.
>
> Last July, the Executive Committee of this Commission urged the Government of the United Kingdom "to resist with all its resources any attempt on the part of the white minority to seize independence". The response to such an attempt remains primarily the duty of the United Kingdom Government. But the international community should be ready to offer its co-operation and support in those deterrent policies which require collective action to make them effective.
>
> The Executive Committee of the Commission, also in July 1965, decided "that the United Kingdom be urged to use to the utmost all its remaining constitutional powers to bring about a constitution acceptable to the people as a whole". As events of recent months have shown, Europeans and Africans must recognize that there are limits now to the attainment of their full aspirations. We believe therefore that the time demands yet another attempt to reach a constitutional solution offering justice to the African population and the proper reassurance to the white population.

On 11 November 1965, the day when independence was unilaterally declared in Salisbury, the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches stated:

> At a time when it is important to do everything to facilitate cooperative relations between races and when it is quite irresponsible to worsen race relations, this action of the Rhodesian Government is a very serious and mistaken policy which we can only deeply deplore. We are glad church leaders, including those in Rhodesia, have strongly warned against this dangerous policy.

The C.C.I.A. Director also sent on 12 November the following cable to 14 National Commissions of the Churches on International Affairs:

> On the basis of C.C.I.A. Executive action last summer relative Southern Rhodesia now encourage National Commissions to support firm action by their governments.

The British Council of Churches had already adopted a strong statement on 26 October, 1965, and the Christian Council of Rhodesia issued a forthright and courageous resolution on 26 November.

General Assembly Action

On 3 November, 1967, the General Assembly, by a vote of 92 to 2 (Portugal, South Africa), with 18 abstentions adopted an extensive resolution on Southern Rhodesia. It affirmed the conviction that sanctions, to be effective, must be "comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force". It called again on the United Kingdom to take "immediately all the necessary measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal racist minority regime." It condemned trading activities of States with this regime, the assistance of foreign financial and other interests, and especially the continued support given by South Africa and Portugal. It urged moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, and assistance to refugees and those suffering from oppression.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 18) SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Background

South West Africa, a Category "C" Mandate under the League of Nations, is the only mandated territory that has neither attained independence nor been made a Trust Territory under U.N. supervision. The question has been before the General Assembly since 1946.

At the request of the Assembly, the International Court of Justice issued an Advisory Opinion in 1950, stating that South Africa was not competent to modify the Territory's status under the League of Nations Mandate without the consent of the United Nations. The Court also found that South Africa was obliged to submit annual reports to the United Nations, but was not legally bound to place South West Africa under trusteeship. The Assembly accepted this opinion and established a committee to confer with South Africa on its implementation. South Africa, however, declined to accept the opinion.

In 1965, the Assembly stated that "any attempt to partition the Territory or to take any unilateral action, directly or indirectly, preparatory thereto constitutes a violation of the Mandate and of resolution 1514 (XV)" (the Declaration on the Ending of Colonialism). It added that "any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory of South West Africa constitutes an act of aggression." The Assembly condemned South Africa's policies of apartheid in the Territory and its policy of establishing large-scale settlements of foreign immigrants and condemned the policies of financial interests which exploited the resources of the Territory. It repeated its call of 13 November 1963 for an embargo on the supply of arms and petroleum to South Africa, and it called on South Africa to remove all military installations from the Territory.

On 9 June, 1966, the Special Committee of 24 which had assumed the tasks of earlier committees recommended that the Security Council take steps to ensure the withdrawal of all military bases and installations from South West Africa. It appealed to all States to give moral and material support to the African population and invited the Secretary-General to approach the specialised agencies with a view to extending assistance to refugees from South West Africa.

On 18 July 1966, the International Court of Justice delivered a judgment on two cases concerning South West Africa which have been before it since 1960. On 4 November of that year, Ethiopia and Liberia instituted proceedings against South

Africa. Both these former Members of the League of Nations stated that South Africa had violated its Mandate by its apartheid and military policies in South West Africa. The Court was asked to declare that the Territory remained under Mandate and that South Africa continued to have international obligations under the Mandate.

In a preliminary judgment delivered on 21 December 1962, the Court dismissed four objections filed by South Africa contesting its jurisdiction to hear the dispute. In its judgment of 18 July 1966, the Court found that Ethiopia and Liberia could not be considered to have established any legal right or interest regarding the subject matter of their claims. Accordingly, it rejected their applications. The court stated that its decision in 1962 on the question of competence was without prejudice to the question of the survival of the mandate. This question, it stated, concerned the merits of the case and was not an issue in 1962, except in the sense that survival had to be assumed for the purpose of determining the purely jurisdictional issue, which was all that was then before the Court.

At its Twenty-first Session, the General Assembly, by a vote of 114 in favour, 2 against and 3 abstentions, adopted a resolution in which it inter alia:

- declared that the Mandate to be exercised by the Union of South Africa is terminated, and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations;

- established an ad hoc Committee for South West Africa to recommend practical means by which the Territory should be administered, and to report to the General Assembly at a special session, not later than April, 1967.

A special session of the General Assembly, convened on 21 April 1967 which, on 13 June 1967, elected an eleven-member Council of South West Africa, to administer the territory until independence, and appointed an Acting Commissioner for South West Africa until the Twenty-second regular session of the General Assembly.

Since 1961 the General Assembly has also been concerned with a special educational and training programme for the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa and applying especially to South West African nationals residing temporarily abroad.

Finally the General Assembly had before it reports about the arrest, deportation and trial in Pretoria of thirty-seven South West Africans by the South African authorities.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The general positions of the C.C.I.A. regarding the welfare and advancement of people in dependent territories are indicated elsewhere in this memorandum.

Without commitment to any single procedure, C.C.I.A. officers have encouraged over the past years measures towards a solution of the question of South West Africa, including reference of the legal status of the Territory to the International Court of Justice.

C.C.I.A. officers followed developments with respect to proceedings instituted by Ethiopia and Liberia against the Government of South Africa and kept national commissions of the churches on international affairs in various countries informed about what was transpiring. They share in the widespread disappointment at the judgment delivered on 18 July 1966 by the International Court, and continue to explore ways in which the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Ending of Colonialism can be given effect.

Officers of the C.C.I.A. have, throughout the General Assembly, held numerous consultations with officers of the World Council of Churches, leaders of world confessional bodies and representatives of governments at the United Nations regarding the arrest, deportation and trial in Pretoria of the South West Africans. Their concern about the fate of the accused was communicated by the Director of the C.C.I.A. in a letter to the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly on 16th December, 1967 adopted two resolutions on the question of South West Africa. In one of its resolutions, adopted by 93 votes in favour, 2 against with 18 abstentions, it requested the United Nations Council for South West Africa to fulfil, by every available means, the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly; condemned the refusal of South Africa to comply with previous General Assembly resolutions which provided for granting the people of South West Africa opportunity to exercise their inalienable right to freedom and

independence; declared the continued presence of South African authorities in South West Africa a flagrant violation of the international status of the Territory and called upon South Africa to withdraw unconditionally and without delay from the Territory; appealed to South Africa's trading partners and other member states to take effective economic and other measures to ensure that withdrawal; requested the Security Council to take effective steps to enable the United Nations to fulfil its responsibility in respect of South West Africa.

In the other resolution, adopted by 110 votes in favour, 2 against with one abstention, the General Assembly condemned the illegal arrest, deportation and trial in Pretoria of thirty-seven South West Africans as a violation by South Africa of their rights and of the international status of the Territory; called on South Africa to discontinue the illegal trial and release and repatriate the South West Africans; and appealed to all states and international organisations to use their influence to obtain South Africa's compliance.

Without a vote, the General Assembly accepted the proposal of the Secretary-General that the United Nations Legal Council continue to serve as Acting Commissioner for South West Africa until the Assembly appoints a Commissioner.

In another action dealing with the consolidation and integration of the Special Educational and Training Programmes for South West Africa, the Special Training Programme for Territories under Portuguese Administration, and the Educational and Training Programme for South Africans, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendations of the Conference on African Refugee Problems, held in Addis Ababa in October 1967, to integrate these three special educational programmes and to include in the consolidated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia; requested the Secretary General to continue his consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Director General of UNESCO and heads of other appropriate agencies and organs; decided further to co-operate closely with the Organisation of African Unity in the implementation of its programmes which should be financed from voluntary contributions; and authorised the Secretary General to appeal to member states for funds to achieve a target of $3,000,000 for the three-year period from 1968 to 1970.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 19) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Background

While urging the utmost effort possible to achieve the modest objectives of the U.N. Development Decade, the U.N. General Assembly last year recognized the implications of the disappointing progress to date, and asked the Secretary-General to prepare, by the 1968 session of the Assembly, a "preliminary framework" of international development strategy for the 1970's. It asked for a survey of principles, directives and guidelines embodied in actions by the U.N. family, and stated that the question of a charter of development deserved consideration.

The Committee for Development Planning, headed by Jan Tinbergen, has supported the idea of a U.N. charter for the second Development Decade, to identify certain targets to be attained by combined international action and the means to reach these targets. The Committee indicated its readiness to prepare a more precise programme of action.

Related to this effort to further an overall development strategy is the concern of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, to establish a world plan of action in this basic area.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The concern for U.N. leadership in a more adequate strategy of development has been a major emphasis in informal C.C.I.A. representations to delegates at successive sessions of the General Assembly. The Bangalore Statement underscored the broad responsibilities of the United Nations, beyond the more limited tasks of technical assistance, to establish a more creative and successful strategy of development. As the statement emphasized: "To achieve a sound overall balance in development requires a considerable amount of planning, whatever be the means chosen for this purpose".

At its meeting in August 1966, the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee addressed itself briefly to some of the deeper issues of collaboration in the world struggle for development. It said:

> Without respect for the 'sovereign equality' of all peoples, whatever economic system they choose, the motives of genuine collaboration between rich and poor countries are undermined at

the root. This problem is illustrated by the ambiguities of the 'donor-recipient' relationship, which frequently lead to a kind of self-righteousness and misunderstanding or resentment on both sides, cutting the nerve of more effective and substantial co-operation for the sustained period required to win this essentially noble war against world poverty.

The question that more affluent peoples need to ask themselves is whether they are prepared to accept the developing peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America as full partners in a world community of trade and cooperation, and to find a major mutual interest in achieving this objective. If not, and world development continues to be essentially a peripheral interest, then the half-hearted and half-way measures will continue, and in the end the 'have' countries will spend far more in efforts to cope with situations beset by famine, pestilence, chaos, or war. But if they can recognize their true long-range interest in helping to win the struggle against poverty, they can do much to assure a more humane outcome.

In regard to research and development the C.C.I.A. said at Bangalore in 1961:

The more developed and less developed countries need to co-operate in more intensive research on particular problems of development in low-income societies. Such problems include the economic conversion of brackish or sea water, various aspects of tropical agriculture, the production of synthetic foods, the discovery of better adapted methods of family planning.

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution, on the United Nations Development Decade, adopted on 13 December, 1967, the General Assembly registered its consensus on the need for more effective international action for accelerated development during the next decade, in the light of experience gained during the present decade. The Secretary-General was asked to submit his report in 1968. He was asked, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning and on the basis of the results of the second session of UNCTAD, to incorporate suggestions on the appropriate means of harmonizing international measures in the preliminary framework of

an international development strategy. A more precise formulation of a programme of action for the 1970's is to be attempted at the next session.

In another unanimous resolution on science and technology, the Assembly stressed that progress in this area cannot produce the best results "unless it forms part of a coherent programme of development..." In continuing its work on a world plan of action, the Advisory Committee was asked to consider the regional aspects of such a plan, its relation to plans for the next U.N. Development decade, and the need to concentrate efforts on problems having high priority.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 20) INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION YEAR

Background

While the idea of a world campaign against illiteracy has been considered in recent sessions of the General Assembly, a group of delegations at the Twenty-Second Session joined the U.S. representative in the Second Committee in putting forward the idea of observing 1970, the year following the first Development Decade as International Education Year.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The main focus in C.C.I.A. approaches to development has been on an integrated and inter-related strategy. While merits in the idea of using a 'year' as a means of special emphasis are recognized, the possible distortions, artificiality and diminishing returns of this approach have also been noted. Thus despite sympathy with the objective C.C.I.A. representatives did not support the concrete proposal.

The reality of Christian concern in this fundamental educational task, which C.C.I.A. officers try to reflect, is established in the world-wide educational work supported by Christian missions and related agencies. Over more than a century thousands of dedicated teachers and hundreds of millions of dollars have been sent to Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In many countries mission-related schools have been, at least until the recent development of state schools, the main resource in the war against ignorance. In addition to the broad educational work of Christian schools, campaigns against adult illiteracy have been conducted under Christian auspices.

The need for greater mobilization of international resources for a concerted attack on illiteracy and for the extension of fundamental education has long been a concern of C.C.I.A. representatives following the work of UNESCO. The principles approved by the C.C.I.A. Executive in 1956 to guide representations at UNESCO emphasized, with other points, the need for international cooperation in the educational field "to remove social injustices such as the eradication of illiteracy and the provision of more trained teachers for less advanced peoples..." The statement on developmental strategy generally approved by the Commission at its meeting in Bangalore, India, in November, 1961, had this to say inter alia under the head of Training:

> Training in skills should be complemented by education affecting attitudes, for a spirit of public service is essential to effective development. In addition to a broad attack on illiteracy, adult education is needed to promote the acceptance of change and informed consumer demands, new attitudes toward time and work, and new understanding of the importance of the quality of family life.

In its statement of August, 1966 on 'Human Aspects of Development', the C.C.I.A. Executive stated:

> Human resources need to be conserved and developed through intensified educational programmes at all levels, including a more vigorous attack on illiteracy. It is understandable, in view of limited resources, that developing countries and assistance programmes should focus on training directly related to development needs. But a broader campaign to end the bondage of illiteracy also presents its claims as a goal and as a means of development.
>
> In this connection, it is important to promote literacy campaigns among women, which, due to the ancient evils of inequality and neglect, form the majority of the illiterate population. Education for women is important as a means of lessening the burdens of inequality, in themselves a heavy handicap to development, but also as a means of preparing pre-school children of both sexes for formal education.

General Assembly Action

By a vote of 102 to 0, with 1 abstention, the General Assembly decided to observe an International Education Year, and provisionally designated 1970, a

matter subject to review in the light of preparatory work by and with UNESCO et al. The resolution cited a reference by the Secretary-General on the development of human resources as the greatest potential resource of any country, and stressed the "urgent need for a more effective mobilization of education and training as an essential element of a successful strategy of international development."

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 21) FOOD PRODUCTION AND AID

Background

In 1965, the Assembly asked for a U.N.-F.A.O. Study on the means and policies required for large-scale multilateral action to combat world hunger effectively. In response to the urgency of the issue, the Secretary-General submitted a preliminary report, E/4352. This report refers to "a widespread threat of famine", and sounds the warning note that continuation of present trends in population growth and food production presages a more persistent and deep-seated food deficit problem in major developing areas. Only the most determined policies at both national and international level, it notes, could forestall a sombre prospect. The international community would have to contemplate the transfer of food resources to the developing areas on a substantially larger scale than hitherto. As a long-term objective, the need to raise domestic production to eliminate food transfers is emphasized.

Cereal imports into developing countries have recently totalled 23 million tons a year. The report estimates that the additional volume of cereals required to provide the population of those countries with the recommended per capita calorie intake would range from 19 to 64 million tons. In addition to the calories required, there is also the protein deficiency, for which the report estimates that the equivalent of from 1/2 to 2 million tons of skimmed milk powder would be needed. The impending protein crisis and concrete ways to meet it is the subject of an important new report of the U.N. Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development - E/4343.

As one small step towards meeting the crisis, ECOSOC recommended to the Assembly and to F.A.O. a target of $200 million for the World Food Programme for the two-year period 1969-70.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

In response to a report by the officers of C.C.I.A., the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches recorded the following minute in February, 1967:

> Deep and growing concern must be aroused by the narrowing margins of subsistence for vast numbers of human beings in the poorer societies, as indigenous food production tends to lag behind population growth and world food reserves diminish. Even though many developing countries are undertaking programmes to promote family planning, essential to any humane solution, no early reduction of population pressures is to be anticipated. The danger of massive famines, particularly in Asia in a bad crop year, continues to grow. Therefore, it is doubly urgent that vigorous international cooperative action be undertaken to accelerate food production and to build up food reserves against emergency needs.

The W.C.C. Central Committee took supporting action at its meeting in Heraklion in August, 1967:

> The Central Committee reiterates the concern already expressed by the Executive Committee at the continuing gap between food production and the need of hungry people.
>
> It is dismayed at the recent United Nations report that:
>
> "Today there are over 300 million children who, for lack of sufficient protein and calories, suffer grossly retarded physical growth and development."
>
> In an age of unparalleled scientific, technological and material resources we must not allow the struggle against hunger in the third world to be a losing battle.
>
> We call upon our member churches in every congregation and parish to be aware of this paradox with its moral challenge and political implications.
>
> We recommend the enterprise of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service and the Committee for Specialised Assistance

for Social Projects in this field and urge increased support for their programme in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world. We welcome the continuing vigilance of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs and its ongoing co-operation with F.A.O.'s Freedom from Hunger Campaign. We note with especial gratitude the operations of the World Food Programme and this new long-term plan and urge the continuing co-operation of the World Council of Churches and its member churches with all the operations of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Food Programme.

We recognise that even the most promising combination of measures for increased food production will only postpone catastrophe unless there is a vast increase in responsible family life and planning.

We call upon all nations to curtail expenditures for military purposes in order to give help to hungry people, thus making a contribution to the solution of this problem.

We call upon all our people to do all in their power by prayer, by personal sacrifice and by representation to their governments to bridge the gap between the rich and poor within nations, and between rich and poor nations by more vigorous international co-operation which will lead to a broader partnership in trade, development and economic co-operation.

In pursuit of these concerns, the C.C.I.A. representative following problems of development gave special attention to the relevant items under consideration, both in the Second Committee of the Assembly and at a portion of the Conference of F.A.O. in Rome during November, 1967.

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution on increasing the production and use of edible protein, the General Assembly on 15 December, 1967, gave strong support to the important report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology on 'Feeding the expanding world population: recommendations for international action to avert the impending protein crisis'. The report not only underscored the current damage being done by protein-deficient diets, particularly to pre-school children in low-income societies and the threat of dire future shortages if present trends continue, but also set forth a number of well-reasoned research and development targets for greatly expanding the production and distribution of

proteins. The assembly resolution welcomed the policy objectives and technical aspects of the report, asked Governments to report on present and proposed activities to improve and increase the production and human consumption of protein, called for concerted and well co-ordinated action by the U.N. family of organizations and for closer links between concerned institutions in the developed and developing countries.

On the initiative of the Philippines, the Assembly approved a unanimous resolution on food production, asking relevant U.N., governmental, and non-governmental agencies to intensify their efforts to increase production of the staple food cereals, particularly rice, through the application of the latest technology. (New strains, such as those developed by the International Rice Institute, offer promise of greatly increased yields when water and fertilizer conditions are favorable.)

In another resolution, on multilateral food aid, the Assembly, by a vote of 90 to 1 (Cuba), with 13 abstentions, asked the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of F.A.O., to continue a program of studies on this subject, bearing in mind the trade interests of food-exporting and food-importing countries, especially the developing countries. Stress was placed on examining, in the next phase of the study, problems of co-ordinating food aid programs and the adequacy of multilateral arrangements for handling, in case of need, a substantially increased volume of food aid.

The Assembly also adopted without objection a resolution on the World Food Programme established 5 years ago by the U.N. and F.A.O. to provide multilateral food aid to meet emergency food needs and also as a form of capital investment. The Assembly set a target of $200 million in contributions of commodities, cash and services for the two years 1969 and 1970. (Pledges thus far come to some $160 million).

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 22) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Background

The concern of many countries for greater stress on industrialization in development plans and U.N. assistance led to the establishment last year of UNIDO

as an organ of the Assembly to function as an autonomous organization within the U.N., with an Industrial Development Board of 45 Members as the principal organ, and with headquarters in Vienna. The Board has approved a very broad work program in 11 main fields: industrialization surveys and policies, industrial programming and project formulation, industrial location and regional development, development of export-oriented industries, metallurgical and metal-working industries, chemical industries, textiles and other consumer industries, standardization and quality control, industrial training and management, institutional aspects of industrial development, and small-scale industries.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Analyses for C.C.I.A. have recognized the importance of industrialization in developing countries for meeting consumer needs within the under-developed world and for substantial expansion of trade with the more developed countries through exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. A major C.C.I.A. concern has been the need to see and deal with the various aspects of development in their interrelationship. This recognizes the need for more international assistance in the field of industrialization, but industrialization integrated with other needs, such as the fuller utilization of available manpower, the struggle for greater food production, the increase in employment opportunities in rural areas, the growth in trading capabilities. The advantages offered by specialization can easily be offset by inadequate correlation or rational overall planning.

In a statement on 'Human Aspects of Development', the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in August, 1966 expressed a point of view which bears on the tasks of UNIDO and particularly on the related resolutions of ECOSOC:

> Since the majority of people in developing countries still live on the land, programmes to engage their energies and enrich their lives should have a high priority in development plans and assistance programmes. It is here that the main struggle against hunger must be won through better seeds and stock, better tools and fertilizers, better crop patterns and incentives for greater production, and through additional opportunities for non-agricultural employment. By such means the trek to the cities and shanty towns, with their social disorganization, squalor, underemployment and unemployment, may be slowed down, giving greater hope that the cities can eventually cope with the problems of urbanisation.

This stress on a high priority for rural development does not mean a neglect of industrialisation. Machines and factories are necessary for full development, both to provide the tools that can make men more productive in agriculture as well as in other spheres of industry, and to produce additional exports to help pay for external assistance. But a pattern of industrialisation not organically related to the actual situation in any developing country can be a waste of hard-won savings. The claims of human beings should come first.

General Assembly Action

In taking note of the report of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, the Assembly (by a vote of 101 to 0, 2 abstentions) urged study on intensifying international industrial co-operation. Over the opposition of a number of Western countries and the abstention of several in the Soviet group, the Assembly, by a vote of 74 to 17, with 20 abstentions, decided to endorse the recommendation of the Industrial Development Board to establish a separate section in the U.N. budget "to provide for the programme of technical assistance in industrial development at an appropriate level commensurate with the expanding requirements of the developing countries".

Two resolutions adopted unanimously expressed concern over the 'brain drain'. One, adopted on 3 November, 1967, asked the Secretary-General to include, in a study on the U.N. role in training national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization, the question of the drain of such personnel from the developing countries. After further reflection, a second resolution was adopted on 15 December dealing more broadly with the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries. This called for assistance on request to assess obstacles in developing countries to the optimum employment and utilization of their technical and professional personnel; efforts to create or expand national and regional institutions for training and research; and analyses of the outflow - its causes, consequences, and practical remedies.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 23) U.N. CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Background

The 1967 report of the Trade and Development Board focussed on preparations for the second session of UNCTAD, in New Delhi in February-March, 1968. The UNCTAD Secretary-General, Mr. Prebisch, has expressed the view that a number of key issues in this field are ripe for negotiation: improvement of export possibilities for raw materials, preferential treatment for manufactures and semi-manufactures exported from developing countries, closer trade relations and economic integration among less developed countries, and trade relations between socialist countries and the rest of the world. A promising development is the new agreement between UNCTAD and GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the agency established by the major trading nations) for joint efforts to promote exports of the underdeveloped regions. A first prospect is a contribution of $1 million by GATT and its members toward establishment next January of a joint International Trade Center in Geneva.

The main background, however, to the New Delhi meeting of UNCTAD is the very slight progress - if that - made in recent years toward solution of the trade problems of the developing countries, essential to a victorious strategy of development. During the Assembly Session, the Charter of Algiers, a formulation of the common views of the developing countries on the more urgent issues to come before the UNCTAD Session, was circulated.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Since 1961, C.C.I.A. representations have placed major stress on the importance of trade in a sound strategy of development. In a statement generally approved by the Commission at its 1961 meeting in Bangalore, it was stated, inter alia:

> Trade - International trade must serve as the mainstay for developing countries in acquiring the machines and services they need, as well as for repaying international loans. Cooperation thus far has focussed mainly on diversification and improvement of production. The diversification and improvement of economic demand in the industrialized economies, through consumer education, the reduction of tariffs and the like, and a closer relationship between production and marketing merit attention.

In a statement on 'Trade for Development' approved by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee in 1965, the overdue establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development was welcomed, as reflecting "the critical importance of trade for a successful long-range strategy of development". The statement went on to say:

> The Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A., without claiming competence on the more technical aspects of the trade problem, urges that both the more developed and the developing countries carry on enlightened and determined efforts to make trade a more effective instrument for world development. It is time to translate good resolutions into programmes of action. In this connection, the Committee expresses the view that a sound and serious approach should consider the trade and development question in its various aspects, such as the following:
>
> a) A joint commitment by many nations to steady but accelerated expansion of the trade of developing countries; if an annual increase of at least 8 to 9 per cent in their foreign exchange earnings is required to assure the Development Decade target of a 5 per cent rate of economic growth, the trade objective should not be less than what is required for success.
>
> b) The reduction and phased elimination of trade barriers to exports from developing countries, with due attention to adjustment assistance for domestic producers injured by this process.
>
> c) Positive aid in the marketing of needed products from developing countries; temporary trade preferences for such products is one form of aid, but not the only one.
>
> d) The undertaking of concerted measures, such as commodity agreements, to restrict those wide fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities which are particularly injurious to limited-product countries.
>
> e) The orientation of a more substantial portion of international assistance to increasing the trading capabilities

of the developing countries, through the selection and design of products, in keeping with present potentialities, that will sell in world markets, and the improved processing of such products.

f) The relating of international assistance to helping the developing countries overcome the obstacles to trade within the underdeveloped world, such as lack of transport, storage, or credit facilities; policies designed to encourage and foster such trade are also necessary on the part of developing countries.

g) Efforts to reduce the growing burden of external debts on the foreign exchange earnings of developing countries, as through the reduction - or better - the elimination of interest on new development loans, or agreement to accept repayment in the form of goods.

In addition to its economic importance, the expansion of trade for development can have great value for the political relations of rich and poor nations. Such expansion can enlarge the area of mutual interest and co-operation, and foster attitudes of mutual respect and "sovereign equality", even though generous policies on the part of major trading nations will be required for a long time to establish greater equality in fact. No strategy of development can succeed unless trade finds its rightful place within it.

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution on the Second Session of UNCTAD, the Assembly expressed serious concern over the lack of progress in solving substantive problems of trade and development. It urged maximum efforts for the success of the Conference, citing three basic objectives formulated by the President of the Trade and Development Board:

a. To re-evaluate the economic situation and its implications for the implementation of the recommendations of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

b. To achieve, through appropriate forms of negotiation, specific results that ensure real progress in international co-operation for development;

c. To explore and investigate matters requiring more thorough study before agreements can be envisaged.

In another unanimous resolution, the Assembly approved the accord by UNCTAD and GATT to establish as of 1 January 1968 an International Trade Centre to assist developing countries in marketing and promoting their exports.

A unanimous resolution on the role of the Economic Commission for Europe stressed the benefit to developing as well as developed countries from cooperation among countries with different economic and social systems. It called for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; for efforts to remove economic, administrative, and trade policy obstacles to the development of trade, and for stronger economic relations with countries in other regions, in cooperation with U.N. agencies.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 24) FINANCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Background

A long-standing bone of contention between the U.N. majority and most of the more developed countries has been the proposal to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund. The more affluent societies have generally preferred bilateral arrangements and the International Development Association, a 'soft loan' agency under the auspices of the World Bank; they distrust the U.N. majority which annually over-rides their view. Attitudes have hardened on both sides. The General Assembly in December, 1966 voted (76 to 19, 14 abstentions) to bring the Capital Development Fund into operation. Since the major potential contributors remained opposed, the Pledging Conference on 31 October, 1967 was ineffective: pledges totalling $1.3 million, mostly in non-convertible currencies, were announced by 22 Governments.

Whatever the frustrations over this U.N. Capital Development Fund, the need for more adequate assistance on more generous terms is emphasized in

documentation on the external financing of development. Last year, ECOSOC, in a comprehensive resolution later embodied in an Assembly resolution, reviewed the questian of international assistance against the background of a worsening decline in the overall ratia of capital flow to the combined gross domestic product of the developed countries, and of concern over the rising debt burden of developing countries. A study of the 'reverse flow' of capital and invisibles from developing to developed countries estimates that the total now amounts to between $6 and $7 billion a year - an increasing percentage of the capital flow in the ather direction, which is still short of the 'one per cent' target.

C.C.I.A. Pracedure

In regard to the question of an international capital development fund, the C.C.I.A. Executive stated in 1956:

> A serious effort should be made to provide a mutually acceptable and effective international fund for grants-in-aid and long-term low-interest loans, to help establish basic structures for economic development, whether through the SUNFED proposal or a better alternative.

This principle has guided C.C.I.A. representations in support of the basic idea of a U.N.C.D.F., but not in suppart af procedures which seem likely to make mare distant the achievement of a 'mutually acceptable' fund.

The concern for greater overall assistance in the struggle for development as an expression of international justice and solidarity, and as a requirement for the successful outcome af the struggle, has long been held by the C.C.I.A. and the World Council of Churches. As was said in the statement generally appraved by the Commission at its meeting in Bangalore in 1961:

> A larger amount of external assistance is an essential element in a more effective strategy. The World Council of Churches Central Committee said in 1958 that devoting at least one per cent of national income to this purpose would make the picture more hopeful. This short range target has now been supported by the U.N. General Assembly and it remains a useful immediate goal. But the struggle for development, like other forms of struggle, cannot be won cheaply. Delay in mounting adequate aid programmes may require a higher target for a hopeful outcome.

The same statement said that "private investment has an important role to play and both borrowing and lending countries can facilitate conditions favourable to investment."

In a statement approved in August, 1966, the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee put forward the idea that a doubling of current international assistance be considered as a target:

> We urge the governments and peoples of the more developed countries to take a new and realistic look at their aid commitments, and in doing so, to assess the claims of multilateral assistance through such agencies as the International Bank and the United Nations Development Programme. A doubling of the level of international assistance seems not only economically feasible, despite exchange difficulties, but the most promising investment that is now available in a future of hope.

In regard to the question of the 'reverse flow', the C.C.I.A. Executive in 1965 called for "Efforts to reduce the growing burden of external debts on the foreign exchange earnings of developing countries, as through the reduction - or better - the elimination of interest on new development loans, or agreement to accept repayment in the form of goods."

General Assembly Action

On the vexed question of the U.N. Capital Development Fund, following the failure of the Pledging Conference, the U.N. majority, over the opposition or abstention of most of the Western delegations, voted (75 to 8, 12 abstentions) a provisional arrangement: to instruct the Governing Council of the U.N. Development Programme to perform the functions of the Managing Director of the Fund. In another resolution, on operational activities for development, the Assembly, by a vote of 81 to 0, 6 abstentions, appealed for increased contributions to the U.N.D.P., and asked its Governing Council to "examine the means whereby the Programme could do more to stimulate and facilitate the financing of projects which have already been the recipients of the Programme pre-investment."

In another resolution adopted without dissent, on the outflow of capital from developing countries, the Assembly urged the developed countries to ease the terms and conditions on which external resources are made available, so as to minimize the debt-servicing burden on the balance of payments of developing

countries; and to consider easy terms for those countries whose burdens of this nature require a rescheduling or consolidation of debts.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 25) WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

Background

The Third Committee reviewed as usual U.N. activities in the field of membership and tasks of the Commission for Social Development. This Commission has approved a revised work program, recommended a review of activities in the social sphere carried on by the U.N. family of organizations, and given special attention to a WHO report on the extension of health services. Because of the press of other issues, the issues under Housing, Building and Planning were deferred until the Twenty-Third Session.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Representations on the social aspects of development are based on a number of ecumenical concerns in this area. The need for balanced programmes of development was the first "vital point" raised in the 1958 statement commended to the churches by the World Council's Central Committee:

> Social and economic progress require balanced programmes of social and economic development, including agriculture, industry, basic services, education and health programmes. Christians should be aware of the interrelationship of such programmes as well as sensitive to the effects on peoples of these vast changes.

The Bangalore Statement of 1961, generally approved by the C.C.I.A., stressed in regard to development and human resources that "training of all types is an urgent priority", and made the following point:

> The most abundant resource in the low-income societies is their manpower. Development projects in which manpower forms the largest component are frequently better fitted to the immediate needs of these societies than more costly Western techniques. The simpler improvements which benefit the masses of the people should

not be neglected for the sake of more dramatic innovations. It is highly important that development undertakings bring early returns in improved standards of living, and thus enhance the incentives for further development. A sound strategy must be close to the hearts and lives of the common people.

The August, 1966 statement of the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee, on 'Human Aspects of Development', was broadly concerned with social dimensions of the war against poverty. The Committee said, inter alia:

> We welcome the greater attention being paid in development plans and international assistance to the fullest utilisation and development of human resources, the abundant yet most precious human capital of the developing societies. This emphasis is doubly important, for the fundamental purpose of economic and social development, as the churches must continue to insist, is to enhance the dignity and worth of the human person... As the World Council of Churches said at New Delhi in 1961: "the crowning achievement of a government is to free man for the creative use of his higher powers". Thus the human being is rightly at the center of the development process both as a means and as end.
>
> Social reforms to overcome injustices to disadvantaged groups in society, whether they be landless peasants, ethnic or religious minorities, or other victims of discrimination, form an essential part of a strategy for development. For full mobilisation of the available human resources, it is necessary that the disadvantaged find a real stake in the struggle for development. It is also necessary to emphasize social measures to cope with the repercussions of economic change.

General Assembly Action

On 11 December the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, adopted without dissent a resolution on the world social situation which stressed these points, inter alia: the urgency of determining clearly the concepts and targets of social development, the relevance of this concern for the Committee for Development Planning, the need for expanded assistance to help improve the social situation, allocation of a high priority to the work of the Commission for Social Development to preparing a draft declaration on social development.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 26) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Background

The year 1966 had marked the twentieth anniversary of UNICEF, completing two decades of significant service. Prior to the Twenty-second General Assembly the Executive Board reviewed the assistance policies of the Fund both in terms of meeting immediate needs of children and preparing them to contribute to the social and economic development of their countries.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Churches and Missionary Councils have long had an active interest in the fields of UNICEF work, and the objectives of the Fund have generally been encouraged by officers of the C.C.I.A. The emphasis given by UNICEF in recent years to its activities in developing countries, as well as programs undertaken jointly by UNICEF and FAO, offer opportunities for contacts and exchanges of information in areas where the W.C.C. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service is carrying out important projects.

In its statement of August, 1966 on Human Aspects of Development, the C.C.I.A. Executive said inter alia:

> It is particularly urgent to tackle the widespread malnutrition of the very young, which frequently injures them irremediably in body and brain. The human capital of the future, the children of today, must be safeguarded, through widely diffused education on child feeding and special food programmes for pre-school children.
>
> Research has clearly demonstrated the extent of the needs of youth in connection with economic development. Because of the growing percentage of the population which will be made up of young people under twenty, attention must be paid to their special needs for education, guidance, training and employment opportunities.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly by unanimous vote welcomed the fact that the Executive Board had reviewed the assistance policies of the Fund, congratulated the Fund on the occasion of its twenty-first anniversary, and expressed the hope

that its goal of 50 million dollars income from voluntary contributions by governments and private sources will be attained by the end of 1969.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 27) UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Background

The report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly was, as usual, a moving and comprehensive review of the world refugee situation, which is by no means diminishing. Again this year he stressed the growing problems, and to some extent achievements, in Africa and drew attention to the tenuous financial situation with which he has to deal.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

It was scarcely necessary for the C.C.I.A. to emphasize its permanent concern for refugees of all races and creeds and the Commission in its representation concentrated on ensuring a renewal of the High Commissioner's mandate and an increase in the resources at his disposal.

General Assembly Action

The Third Committee and later the General Assembly in plenary session gave a warm and moving reception to the High Commissioner's plans and in resolution A/RES/2294 (XXII) of the 13th December 1967, agreed to continue the office of the High Commissioner for another five year period, beginning the 1st January 1968. There were some abstentions, but no contrary votes. In the Pledging Conference towards the High Commissioner's target of $4,631,600 thirty-four governments pledged approximately $2,442,302 and some major contributors have yet to announce their contributions.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 28) REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Background

The annual debate on this item in the Special Political Committee took place against the background of recent events in the Middle East and the Commissioner-General's report emphasised the problems of new refugees since June 1967, old refugees displaced and the serious financial situation of the agency. Considering the tenseness of the situation, the debate was conducted in a minor key and it was obvious that many governments were awaiting and even expecting major action by other organs of the United Nations.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The special concern of the C.C.I.A. at this session was to make the most of the new fluidity in the hitherto frozen position of Arab refugees, to seek means to ensure that the "new" refugees did not themselves become part of a new frozen situation, and to emphasise the very serious financial situation of the agency.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly adopted two resolutions on the report of the Commissioner-General. Resolution A, adopted by a vote of 98 in favor, none against with 3 abstentions, noted with regret that earlier provisions of the Assembly for repatriation or compensation, for reintegration either by repatriation or resettlement have not been effected; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and his staff; directed him to take such measures as to assure the most equitable distribution of relief based on need; noted with regret that the U.N. Conciliation Commission had been unable to carry out Assembly action; and called upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency. Resolution B adopted by a vote of 105 in favor, none against with no abstentions, endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and are in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the recent hostilities; and appealed for special contributions for these purposes to UNWRA and to other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

At the Pledging Conference 33 governments promised no more than $26.3 million towards the agency's minimum requirement of $47.5 million. This disparity is even more alarming when it is noted that $22.2 million was pledged by one government alone. Further contributors have yet to make their pledges, but it is quite clear that the agency is up against a major deficit in 1968.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 29) INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Background

Last year the Commission submitted to the Assembly 75 draft articles on the Law of Treaties, described as a "milestone in the process of developing international law and its codification". The Assembly decided to have a further discussion on the draft articles, in order to further the work of an international conference of plenipotentiaries, authorized by the General Assembly last year and scheduled to hold its first session in Vienna in March-May, 1968.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. is charged by its charter to maintain such inter-governmental contacts as will assist in "the progressive development of supranational institutions."

While technical aspects of some of the topics dealt with by the International Law Commission do not fall within C.C.I.A. competence, the work of the U.N. Commission is recognized as significant in its contribution to the rule of law.

The report of the Committee on the C.C.I.A., approved in substance by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, New Delhi, 1961, recognized the "indispensable task" which the United Nations has fulfilled in the present stage of transition and change. "The stability of international order and the respect for international law are basic elements of peace", the report went on, and "Christians should insist that governments and international organizations use to the full the available means for providing solutions by agreed change". The report concluded with the following paragraph:

> A more profound study of the nature and content of (the) moral foundations of international law will help nations of different traditions to understand and accept their common allegiance to basic ethical conceptions.

General Assembly Action

The Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution wherein it expressed appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work it has accomplished and specified certain areas where its activities should be continued. By a vote of 91 in favor, none against, with no abstentions - recalling its recommendation that the International Law Commission should continue the work of codification and progressive development of the topic of special missions - expressed appreciation to the Commission and the Special Rapporteur for the valuable work which had been done and invited Member States to submit not later than 1 July 1968 their written comments and observations on the final draft articles.

The Assembly, noting the invitation extended by the Austrian Government to hold at Vienna both sessions of the Conference on the Law of Treaties decided that the first session should be convened at Vienna in March 1968.

The Assembly also adopted unanimously a resolution on the United Nations Program of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. Therein it expressed appreciation of Ecuador's offer to provide facilities for the regional seminar in Latin America in 1968, of UNESCO's participation in the U.N. Program of Assistance, and of UNITAR for its activities in the field of international law and especially for its decision to conduct regional seminars in international law.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 30) PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Background

In 1962, the Assembly enumerated seven principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states, resolving to study the seven principles with a view to their development and codification. A Special Committee established by the Assembly, which met in Mexico City in 1964 was able to reach a consensus on one principle, that relating to the sovereign equality of States. A reconstituted Special Committee in 1966 was able to reach a consensus on this principle and one more, that relating to peaceful settlement. The Special Committee in 1967 was able to agree, as expressing the consensus of the

of the drafting committee, to formulations on the fulfillment of obligations and on the duties of States to co-operate with one another.

The text on fulfillment of obligations reads:

> Every State has the duty to fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by it in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; has the duty to fulfill in good faith its obligations under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law; has the duty to fulfill in good faith its obligations under international agreements valid under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law; and where obligations arising under international agreements are in conflict with the obligations of members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations, the obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

The text on duty of States to co-operate with one another declares that:

> States have the duty to co-operate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres of international relations, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress, the general welfare of nations and international co-operation free from discrimination based on such differences. To this end, States shall co-operate with other States in the maintenance of international peace and security; and in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The Section on International Affairs of the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches (Evanston, 1954) said that "the world of nations desperately needs an international ethos to provide a solid groundwork for the development of international law and institutions". In this connection the following considerations were advanced:

> 1. All power carries responsibility and all nations are trustees of power which should be used for the common good.

2. All nations are subject to moral law, and should strive to abide by the accepted principles of international law to develop this law and to enforce it through common actions.

3. All nations should honor their pledged word and international agreements into which they have entered.

4. No nation in an international dispute has the right to be sole judge in its own cause or to resort to war to advance its policies, but should seek to settle disputes by direct negotiations or by submitting them to conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement.

5. All nations have a moral obligation to ensure universal security and to this end should support measures designed to deny victory to a declared aggressor.

6. All nations should recognize and safeguard the inherent dignity, worth, and essential rights of the human person, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

7. Each nation should recognize the rights of every other nation, which observes such standards, to live by and proclaim its own political and social beliefs, provided that it does not seek by coercion, threat, infiltration or deception to impose these on other nations.

8. All nations should recognize an obligation to share their scientific and technical skills with peoples in less developed regions, and to help the victims of disaster in other lands.

9. All nations should strive to develop cordial relations with their neighbors, encourage friendly cultural and commercial dealings, and join in creative international efforts for human welfare.

The Section on International Affairs also stated:

One of the fundamental principles of international community in the U.N. Charter is that of the 'sovereign' equality of states,

great and small. This principle is again and again in danger of being disregarded by the Great Powers... Christians therefore should stand firmly for the respect and protection of the essential rights of smaller nations.

The Report of the Section on International Affairs further states:

The exploitation of one people by another, in any form, is evil and unjustifiable... The legitimate right of the self-determination of peoples must be recognized.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly by a vote of 84 in favor, none against, with 17 abstentions expressed appreciation to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States; it requested the Committee in the light of previous debates to complete the formulation of a) the principle that States refrain from the threat of use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any state, and b) the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and requested the Special Committee to consider proposals compatible with General Assembly Resolution 2131 (XX) on the principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

* * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 31) DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

Background

The question of the right of asylum was placed on the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights in 1957, when the representative of France submitted the first draft of a declaration. In 1960 the Commission which had before it the comments of 28 governments, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and a number of non-governmental organisations, discussed and adopted a draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum. The same year the Economic and Social Council considered the draft and transmitted it to the General Assembly. The matter was transferred in 1966 from the social to the Political Committee for consideration and rapid progress has subsequently been made.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The draft Declaration contains five articles based on the principle set forth in Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and designed to serve as a guidance for governments and the United Nations in dealing with asylum.

The Officers of the C.C.I.A. have given close attention to this question. Both informally and in a statement made before the Commission on Human Rights in March 1960, the position was advanced that a declaration, if it is to be helpful, must not fall below the standard of current practices by governments.

General Assemby Action

After a successful, and on the whole non-controversial, debate the Assembly adopted unanimously a draft Declaration on the Right of Territorial Asylum, which, if generously interpreted will establish standards which should be acceptable. Some tangible fruit has emerged from ten years work.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 32) ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Background

Under Article 4 of the Charter, admission of a state to membership in the United Nations is effected "by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council". The Council's recommendation requires an affirmative vote of nine members of the Council, including the concurring votes of the Permanent Members.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While the C.C.I.A. has taken no position with regard to particular membership applications, its officers have cited ecumenical statements such as the report of the Committee on International Affairs, approved in substance by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting at New Delhi in December, 1961, which said inter alia:

> By its Charter an organization of universal concern, the United Nations is intended to include all independent nations which are ready to accept the obligations of membership. Its task of co-operation and conciliation is seriously hampered by the absence of representatives of large parts of the world's population from its councils...Consideration should also be given to the absence of those nations which have been divided by political conflicts of our time where solutions have not yet been found.

General Assembly Action

On recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly on 14 December, 1967 decided by acclamation to admit the People's Republic of Southern Yemen to membership, thereby enlarging the U.N. membership to 123.

In his introduction to his Annual Report, the Secretary-General supported again the United Nations' need for universality of membership, but also raised the matter of the onerous character of obligations that full membership would impose on the 'micro-States', now emerging as independent States.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 33) THE QUESTION OF CHINA

Background

The question of the representation of China was first raised in 1949 in communications from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. From 1951 through 1960 the Assembly decided at successive sessions not to consider the matter and the item was not included on the agenda.

In 1961 the Assembly discussed the matter as an agenda item and adopted a resolution by which it decided "in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question" and therefore requires a two-thirds majority.

Resolutions to invite the government of the People's Republic of China to send its representatives to participate in the work of the United Nations were defeated from 1961 as follows:

Year	Item	Member-ship	For	Against	Abstentions	Absent
1961	Soviet proposal	104	36	48	20	0
1962	Soviet proposal	110	42	56	12	0
1963	Two-power proposal (Albania and Cambodia)	111	41	57	12	1
1965	Proposal	116	47	47	20	2
1966	Proposal	121	46	57	17	1

Nine governments requested that this item be included in the agenda of the Twenty-second Session, calling in their explanatory memorandum for "...the restoration to the People's Republic of China all its lawful rights in the United Nations and in all its subsidiary bodies..."

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting in Scotland in August 1960, recorded a minute dealing with the C.C.I.A. paper on "Some Aspects of the Current International Situation." It further stated:

> The Committee has noted from the presentation of the paper and the debate on it that the measures therein proposed, especially in relation to disarmament and nuclear weapons testing, can be effectively applied only if the people and government of China are in a position to contribute to their formulation and application. The Central Committee requests the C.C.I.A. to continue the study and to help in the creation of conditions which will permit the 650 million people of China to share in the benefits and accept the responsibilities common to all members of the international community.

A report received by the Assembly of the World Council of Churches at New Delhi stated:

> By its Charter an organization of universal concern, the United Nations is intended to include all independent nations which are ready to accept the obligations of membership. Its task of cooperation and conciliation is seriously hampered by the absence of representatives of large parts of the world's population from its councils. The isolation and estrangement

> of the absent nations and a lack of balance within the organization itself, are the unfortunate outcome of this situation. The outstanding instance is the People's Republic of China. Consideration should also be given to the absence of those nations which have been divided by the political conflicts of our time where solutions have not yet been found.

The Statement on The Test Ban Treaty and the Next Steps adopted by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches at Rochester in August 1963 contains the following reference:

> The latest developments relating to the Test Ban Treaty inevitably isolate China more than ever from the rest of the world. This isolation in itself can be a new source of danger and suffering to China's neighbours as exemplified by her recent actions. Every opportunity should be seized to keep open channels of contact with China, and to bring her into the family of nations so that she may accept the responsibilities and disciplines of its institutions.

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in a statement on Viet-Nam in February 1966, cited as one measure which it deemed important for promoting a solution:

> that every effort be made to bring the 700 million people of China through the government in power, the People's Republic of China, into the world community of nations in order that they may assume their reasonable responsibility and avail themselves as legitimate opportunity to provide an essential ingredient for peace and security not only in Southeast Asia, but throughout the entire world.

Various church bodies and conferences have been even more explicit in calling for the seating in the United Nations of representatives of the People's Republic of China - many at the same time supporting some form of a "Two-China" policy.

General Assembly Action

The Twenty-second General Assembly by a roll call vote of 69 in favor, 48 against, with 4 abstentions adopted a resolution reaffirming its decision in 1961 "...that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question" and therefore requires a two-thirds majority. It rejected by 45 votes in

favor to 58 against, with 17 abstentions a draft resolution which would have had the Assembly recognize "that the representatives of the government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations..." It also rejected by 32 votes in favor to 27 against, with 30 abstentions a draft resolution which called for establishment of a committee to explore and study the situation in all its aspects.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Pam
U.N.
24th session
1969

C:59
New York Office
February 1970

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

of

The World Council of Churches

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Twenty-fourth Session, 16 September to 17 December, 1969

MEMORANDUM ON SELECTED ACTIONS

INDEX

	Pages
1) DISARMAMENT	1-4
2) SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS	5-6
3) EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION	7
4) PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE	8-9
5) PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY	10
6) PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE	11-12
7) PEACEFUL PURPOSES OF SEA-BED AND OCEAN FLOOR	13-14
8) PEACKEEPING	14-16
9) MIDDLE EAST: REPORT OF UNRWA	16-20
10) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE	21-26
11) SOUTHERN RHODESIA	26-29
12) QUESTION OF NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)	30-33
13) WEST IRIAN	34-35
14) SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE	35-41
15) THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	41-42

not SL

		Pages
16)	U. N. CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT	43-46
17)	FINANCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	47-49
18)	OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT	50-51
19)	SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT	52-58
20)	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	58-59
21)	U. N. CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT	59-62
22)	YOUTH, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT	62-65
23)	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS	65-66
24)	ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE	67-68
25)	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	68-69
26)	INTERNATIONAL YEAR TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	70-72
27)	APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA	72-80
28)	MEASURES AGAINST NAZISM AND RACIAL INTOLERANCE	80-83
29)	RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS	83-87
30)	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	87-88
31)	INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION	89-91

Pages

32) PRINCIPLES OF LAW ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS 91-93

33) COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW 93-94

34) CHINA 94-96

35) TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS 96-97

(Index No. 1)

DISARMAMENT

Background

Secretary-General U Thant set the stage for the consideration of disarmament issues by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly when he stated in the introduction to his Annual Report:

> The world is standing at what may be regarded in the perspective of history as one of the decisive moments in the grim challenge of the nuclear arms race. It is accordingly most disquieting to see that the solution of the problems of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, both horizontally and vertically, is still hanging in the balance. The testing of nuclear weapons continues apace. Global military expenditures continue to mount at an alarming rate. Most dangerous of all, the world seems threatened by an uncontrollable escalation of the nuclear arms race.

The debates and actions of the Twenty-fourth Assembly can be fairly understood and assessed only against the background of happenings which took place outside the U.N., but which at the same time were in a real sense stimulated and influenced by the international organization. These include notably: the convening of the preliminary Strategic Arms Limitations Talks at Helsinki on 17 November in an atmosphere of seriousness and good will, giving promise that arrangements can be made for the substantive negotiations which must constitute the next step; President Nixon's signature of the Non-Proliferation Treaty on 24 November, completing the process of U.S. formal ratification and the simultaneous ratification in Moscow with the signing by President Nicolai V. Podgorny, forecasting a sufficient number of ratifications - 43 are required - to bring the Treaty into force; ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty by the Federal Republic of Germany, leading to the Bonn-Soviet talks at Moscow, with greater hope for an easing of European tensions; President Nixon's unilateral statement on 25 November of a limited U.S. ban on chemical and biological weapons - although not including a ban on riot control agents and fire agents - increasing the likelihood of international agreement on a convention along the lines of that submitted by the United Kingdom to the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The background of each item and the positions advanced by the C.C.I.A. have been considerably abbreviated in this post-Assembly memorandum, but were more extensively set forth in a pre-Assembly memorandum sent to all delegates and alternates in the 24th General Assembly, as well as to all Commissioners and National Commissions.

A summary expression of disarmament concerns was given by the C.C.I.A. at its session in Kungalv, Sweden in June, 1968:

> The non-proliferation treaty is a good measure in itself, but its value ultimately depends upon the extent that it is followed by other measures.
>
> a) The first issue is whether the rest of the world can accept the USA and the USSR as trustees of the peace. This involves not only the reliability of guarantees to defend the non-nuclear powers from nuclear attack or blackmail - the recent Security Council guarantee is inadequate. It also involves the rapid development of effective consultation machinery so that non-nuclear powers share in decisions involving their basic security interests.
>
> b) A second issue is the agreement of the nuclear powers to pursue negotiations on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race.
>
> c) Further steps to move in the direction of general and complete disarmament through trustworthy and mutual reductions of both nuclear and conventional arms are essential.
>
> d) Efforts to reinforce the Treaty with a system of true collective security must be pursued as a longer range goal.

General Assembly Action

Numerous actions of the 24th General Assembly bear directly or indirectly on the question of disarmament. They are grouped under this and succeeding items of this report.

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament devoted considerable attention to the item on its Provisional Agenda "General and Complete Disarmament". Following discussion by the Political Committee, the Assembly adopted, without dissenting vote, resolutions wherein it:

Appealed to the Soviet Union and the United States to agree, as an urgent preliminary measure, on a moratorium on further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear weapons systems - Res. 2602 A.

Endorsed the change of name and enlarged composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament - Res. 2602 B.

Invited the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider effective control measures against radiological warfare - Res. 2602 C.

Recommended that the Conference consider the implications of possible military complications of laser technology - Res. 2602 D.

Declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade - Res. 2602 E.

Called on the Conference to continue its work on the draft treaty prohibiting weapons of mass destruction on the sea bed - Res. 2602 F.

In other resolutions pertaining to disarmament, the General Assembly took the following actions:

Concerning the 1968 Conference on Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, it drew attention of international sources of finance to the

recommendation in a report by the Secretary-General which expressed the hope that these sources of finance would review the prospects, criteria and conditions for financing major nuclear projects for peaceful purposes - Res. 2605 A.

It expressed the belief that on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth anniversary next year of the United Nations, it should consider appropriate recommendations on the strengthening of international security.

It decided that the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression should resume its work in Geneva in the second half of 1970 - Res. 2549.

It reappointed the fourteen members of the Peace Observation Commission for the years 1970 and 1971.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 2)

SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR AND THERMONUCLEAR TESTS

Background

At its Twenty-third Session by a vote of 109 in favour, none against, with five abstentions the General Assembly, after recognizing the importance of seismology in the verification of the observance of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests and noting that four nuclear-weapon states have held discussions with regard to the adequate seismic methods for monitoring underground explosions,) urged all States which have not done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water; 2) called upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapons tests in all environments; 3) expressed the hope that States will contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data; and 4) requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to take up as a matter of urgency a treaty banning underground nuclear weapons tests.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in session at Geneva in February, 1966, held:

> The limited test ban treaty of 1963 ought to be expanded to include underground tests. This may require a limited number of on-site inspections or it may be possible to ban at least those tests which it is agreed can be detected and identified without on-site inspections. In the latter instance, scientific studies ought to be pursued under international auspices so that, as means of detection and identification improve, the threshold may be progressively lowered. Mankind expects and awaits progress in this area.

The Report of the Assembly Committee on the C.C.I.A., received by the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches at Uppsala in July 1968 claimed that:

Further steps will be needed, especially the extension of the test ban to underground tests, and the prevention of the establishment of anti-ballistic missile systems by agreement between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

General Assembly Action

In Resolution 2604 A, adopted by a vote of 99 in favor, 7 against, with 13 abstentions, the General Assembly invited States to provide information concerning seismographic stations, along with other data which would facilitate the achievement of a nuclear test ban treaty.

The Assembly also adopted a resolution, by a vote of 114 in favor, 1 against, with 4 abstentions, calling upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 3)

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Background

The U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was established by the Assembly in 1955. The Committee held its 19th session in May, 1969. The report (A/7613) reviews radioactive contamination of the environment by nuclear tests, the effects of ionizing radiation on the nervous system, and radiation-induced chromosome aberrations in human cells. Of concern to the layman is the higher estimate of potential damage to the fetus, even from relatively low amounts of radiation, during the middle months of pregnancy.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The ecumenical concern over the potential dangers to health from radioactive fallout is part of the concern over the broader issue of damage to the human environment - cf. Index No. 21. In welcoming the limited test ban treaty of 1963, the Central Committee of the World Council said: "It does not halt production or reduce existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons; but it may slow up the nuclear arms race and will diminish the health hazards from radio-active fallout to this and future generations."

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution, the Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for its valuable contributions to a wider understanding of the effects and levels of atomic radiation, and requested cooperation and assistance in the continuing work of the Committee.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 4)

PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL METHODS OF WARFARE

Background

The 23rd General Assembly had reflected the growing widespread concern about the problems of chemical, bacteriological and other biological weapons. The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament had before it a report of a group of experts on this subject appointed by the Secretary-General, stimulated by various delegations, particularly by the delegation of the United Kingdom, which gave consideration to the issues here involved and also had before it a draft convention for the prohibition of the methods of biological warfare submitted by the United Kingdom.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Faced by the tragic reality that modern warfare becomes increasingly devastating and indiscriminate, the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee meeting at Geneva in August 1967 adopted a statement on "Limitations in Modern Warfare," wherein it said inter alia:

> The W.C.C. and its Commission on International Affairs have sought to encourage the solution of international disputes by methods other than war. They continue to encourage progress toward disarmament or the international control of armaments and to support the development of institutionalised measures for peaceful change, peace-keeping and peaceful settlement.
>
> These objectives have not yet been attained. Wars continue to plague mankind and modern warfare becomes increasingly devastating and indiscriminate...
>
> Governments who have not become parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 should do so, and those who have become parties should honour their commitment. Furthermore, all governments should be aware that

they are bound by such laws of warfare as have grown into general rules of customary international law (e.g. the prohibition of chemical and biological warfare).

In addition, we urge that the laws of warfare be expanded to include more recently developed weapons which produce new horrors of human suffering, such as napalm bombs.

We support the initiative of the international Committee of the Red Cross in urging governments to seek agreement on a more comprehensive international instrument. Meanwhile, pending the development of a more comprehensive international instrument, we urge appropriate action by the U.N. General Assembly to secure these ends during an intermediate period.

General Assembly Action

In a resolution adopted by a vote of 80 in favor, three against (with the United States voting in the negative) and 36 abstentions, the General Assembly declared that the use in international armed conflicts of any chemical or biological agents of warfare was contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law as embodied in the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare.

By a vote of 120 to none, with 1 abstention, it invited States to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol during 1970; and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to present to the Assembly at its next session a report on progress on all aspects of the problem of the elimination of these weapons.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 5)

PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Background

The first part of the I.A.E.A. Report includes references to preparations for entry into force of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation, since I.A.E.A. will be responsible for the application of safeguards, and to encouragement given the emergence of cheaper and smaller nuclear power plants, particularly for developing countries. The Assembly also had before it the report of the Secretary-General relating to the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. continues to follow developments which have a bearing on the broader aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and urges governments to give the Agency their fullest support. While the C.C.I.A. is not set up to deal with the more technical aspects of the I.A.E.A.'s activities, it is concerned with their immediate and potential significance for human welfare. Moreover, as can be seen from the part which the I.A.E.A. will play in inspection under the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the relations between the Agency and progress toward verified disarmament becomes increasingly important.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly received the I.A.E.A. report and, having endorsed the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report for the Fourth International Conference (Res. 2575) requested him, with the assistance of appropriate agencies, to continue preparations for the conference to be held at Geneva for eight or nine working days on convenient dates in 1971.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 6)

PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Background

The key instrument in this area is the Treaty on Principles, commended by the Assembly in 1966 and coming into force in October, 1967, under which States Parties recognized the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, agreed that (among other provisions) outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, "is not subject to national appropriation", and undertook not to place in orbit any objects carrying nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction. This was supplemented by the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts which came into force in December, 1968.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches meeting at Windsor, England in February 1967 expressed its appreciation of the General Assembly's action with respect to the treaty covering the exploration and use of outer space in these terms:

> The depositing of a treaty to prevent military exploitation of outer space, and its unanimous commendation by the U.N. General Assembly, marks a significant forward step in achieving arms control, which will have increasing importance as space exploration continues to develop. This action is in conformity with the long standing concern of the World Council of Churches expressing the view that military rivalries on earth are too dangerous to project into outer space.

General Assembly Action

Two resolutions were unanimously adopted. The first (Res. 2601 A) requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study the question relative to the definition of outer space and the utilisation of outer space and celestial bodies; and endorsed the Committee's recommendation

for the appointment of a United Nations official to promote the practical applications of space technology. The second (Res. 2601 B) expressed regret that the Outer Space Committee had not yet been able to complete the drafting of a liability convention, emphasized the importance of such a convention and urged the Committee to complete the draft convention for consideration by the 25th Assembly. In a separate resolution, the Assembly invited Member States with experience in the field of remote earth resources surveying to make such experience available to other Member States.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 7)

PEACEFUL PURPOSES OF SEA-BED AND OCEAN FLOOR

Background

The Assembly last year established a 42-Member Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor to foster cooperation in exploration, ensure exploitation for the benefit of mankind, and to examine measures to prevent marine pollution.

The U.S.S.R. and the United States had submitted, on 7 October, 1969, to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva a joint draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed... After extensive discussion by the Conference, the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States submitted a revised draft treaty which was included in the report of the Conference to the General Assembly.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While the C.C.I.A. has not addressed itself specifically to the problems of the sea-bed and ocean floor, the principles which it has enunciated in relation to the peaceful uses of outer space are equally pertinent. In any area not recognized as coming under national jurisdiction, the nations should promptly seize every opportunity for peaceful cooperation and agreement. Military rivalries are too dangerous to project into territories which could and should come under international rule.

General Assembly Action

The Assembly adopted four resolutions as follows:

By a vote of 65 to 12, with 30 abstentions (Res. 2574 A), it requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on the desirability of convening a Conference on the Law of the Sea.

With no dissenting vote (Res. 2574 B), it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed to expedite its work on a statement of principles relating to exploration and exploitation of resources.

Without dissenting vote (Res. 2574 C), it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on various types of international machinery, particularly machinery which would have jurisdiction over particular uses of the Sea-bed and the power to regulate, co-ordinate, supervise and control all exploration and exploitation of resources for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

By a vote of 62 in favor, 28 against and 28 abstentions (with both the Soviet Union and the United States casting negative votes), in Res. 2574 D it declared that, pending the establishment of an international regime for the sea-bed, States and individuals are bound to refrain from all activities of exploitation of the resources of the area; and that no claims to any part of the area or its resources shall be recognized.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 8)

PEACEKEEPING

Background

The 33-nation Special Committee was established in 1965 both to review peace-keeping operations and to seek ways to overcome the financial difficulties of the U. N. --caused by political differences of major powers over the Congo operation and its costs.

The General Assembly at its Twenty-third Session adopted Resolution 2451(XXIII) in which it, inter alia:

> Requested the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to submit to the General Assembly as soon as possible, and not later than its Twenty-fourth session, a comprehensive report on the United Nations

> military observers established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes pursuant to Council resolutions, as well as a progress report on such work as the Special Committee may be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations;...

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. has from its inception stressed the importance of developing, within the framework of the United Nations Charter, methods of peaceful change and settlement. In August 1950, C.C.I.A. officers put forward a proposal for international observers to be stationed in areas of tension, the basic concept being subsequently unanimously approved by the Fifth Session of the General Assembly in establishing the U.N. Peace Observation Commission.

At a meeting in 1964 the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee instructed its officers as follows:

> The Committee agreed that, in view of the basic importance of more varied, readily available, objective and reliable international machinery for peace-keeping, peaceful settlement, and peaceful change, the officers should continue to give careful attention to this field in representational work at the United Nations; and in particular should explore the merits of a regular U.N. procedure for reviewing the existing machinery and for making recommendations for its improvement.

As was stated by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee at its meeting in 1965: "...there are no substitutes for developing step by step the peace-making machinery of the agency which represents international society as a whole."

General Assembly Action

By a vote of 109 in favor, 1 against, with 1 abstention, the General Assembly (Res. 2576) requested the Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations to continue its comprehensive review of the

whole question and to submit next year a comprehensive report on the United Nations Military Observers established or authorized by the Security Council. The Committee was also asked to submit a progress report on such work as it might be able to undertake on any other models on peace-keeping operations.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 9)

MIDDLE EAST: REPORT OF UNRWA

Background

The best background to the unhappy debate regarding the crisis of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency For Palestine Refugees In The Near East is to quote from the speech delivered by Lord Caradon in the Special Political Committee where this subject was under debate.

> It is distasteful to say the least that we should, at this time, repeat what we have said before and go over old ground. It would be even more distasteful to engage in stale political debate.
>
> For this is the time when suffering on a vast scale is intensified, when a generation of children grows up in privation and hopelessness and when nearly a million and a half people face the bitterness of another winter in despair. Our annual debate has become a reproach and a shame.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in August 1969 re-affirmed:

> that the World Council of Churches should continue to fulfill its responsibility to serve the needs of all refugees and requests it to include in this concern both Arabs and Jews and the basic idea of legitimate free movement.

In early October 1969 the World Council of Churches Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, in association with the churches of the Middle East, convened in Cyprus a consultation on "The Middle East Refugee Programme."

One of the recommendations of this consultation was:

> As governments and UNRWA carry the primary responsibility for mass housing, mass feeding and public health for the Palestine refugees, the Churches should take care not to duplicate what governments and UNRWA do.
>
> The responsibilities placed upon UNRWA by its mandate have always far exceeded the budgetary resources placed at its disposal by the member governments of the United Nations. UNRWA now faces once again a very serious budgetary crisis which - unless it is speedily resolved by the member governments of the United Nations - will still further reduce the possibilities of UNRWA providing even a bare minimum of feeding, medical and school services for hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees and their children.
>
> We call upon the World Council of Churches and its member churches around the world to urge the member governments of the United Nations to strengthen the hands of UNRWA and provide, without further delay, resources needed for guaranteeing UNRWA's basic programme.

This recommendation was circulated to all members of the Special Political Committee and the full report of the Consultation was submitted personally to Secretary-General U Thant.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly adopted three resolutions on this issue - 2535 (XXIV). In Resolution A, adopted by a vote of 110 to 0 with 1 abstention the Assembly:

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Directs the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in cooperation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

5. Directs attention to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. Notes with concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to

the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. Calls upon all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

Resolution B was adopted by a vote of 48 to 22, with 47 abstentions. In it, recalling the Security Council resolution of 14 June, 1967 and Assembly resolutions of July 1967 and December 1968 calling "on the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return, without delay, of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities", the Assembly:

1. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine.

2. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation resulting from Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories and Israel's refusal to implement the above resolutions;

3. Requests the Security Council to take effective measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the implementation of these resolutions.

In Resolution C, approved by a vote of 108 to 0 with 3 abstentions, the Assembly, "concerned about continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,":

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII) and 2452 C (XXIII)

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

Despite the appeal of the third resolution, the desperate financial needs of UNRWA remain. The agency's budget in 1970 amounts to $44,584,000. At the Pledging Conference representatives of 43 governments made statements in support of UNRWA. However, the pledges made at the Conference came to no more than $13,878,786. The United States has since indicated a contribution at the level of last year, $22,200,000. France has not yet made a pledge and New Zealand deferred its pledge pending a final decision by the Government. It is anticipated that the total contributions will leave UNRWA a deficit of 4 to 5 million dollars.

It would appear that a major implication of the debate is that the churches must redouble their efforts to ensure more adequate governmental contributions if the essential work of UNRWA is not to collapse financially.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 10)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE

Background

The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was adopted on 14 December 1960 by the General Assembly (89 to 0, 9 abstentions) so that 1970 is the tenth anniversary year. This 7-point document, which has become the charter of the anti-colonial movement in the U.N. with regard to the remaining Western dependencies, states inter alia that alien subjugation is a denial of fundamental human rights, that all peoples have the right to self-determination, that inadequate preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence, that all repressive measures shall cease, that immediate measures shall be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of non-self-governing territories. The Declaration's references to safeguarding the sovereign rights of peoples and the national unity and territorial integrity of countries helps to restrict possible wider applications of the principle of self-determination.

The Special Committee of 24 on Implementation of the Declaration, now the main and most active U.N. agency in this field, met frequently in 1969 not only at headquarters but also in Kinshasa, Lusaka and Dar es Salaam to hear African petitioners. Some 50 territories remain under the purview of this Committee, ranging from Mozambique to small islands in the Pacific. The general line was reaffirmed by the Assembly last year (87 to 7, 17 abstentions) in a resolution urging that recommendations of the Special Committee be carried out. It reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples and urged moral and material assistance. It requested all States and international agencies to withhold assistance from Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia until they renounce policies of colonial domination and discrimination. It declared that using mercenaries against liberation movements is "punishable as a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are outlaws". It asked Powers to dismantle military bases in the Territories, and condemned imposition of non-representative regimes and constitutions, and strengthening foreign interests.

It asked the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could help the Security Council. It decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration.

The reports and actions of the Special Committee formed a good deal of the subject matter shaped into draft resolutions by the Fourth Committee. Some resolutions were referred directly to the Assembly in plenary session. The resolutions on Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa are treated separately.

C. C. I. A. Procedure

Against the background of ecumenical judgments about the dangers and responsibilities involved in colonial relationships, the C. C. I. A. from its formation has stressed the welfare and advancement of peoples in dependent territories. Reinforcing these concerns, the Committee on C. C. I. A. of the 1961 Assembly of the World Council of Churches stated:

> The mid-twentieth century has seen the emergence of many nations from a state of political subjection by alien powers to a status of political independence. We rejoice in this. We note, however, that there are nations and people still under foreign political domination. Such domination, recurring in human history, is not the result exclusively of any one particular political system. Wherever it occurs and under whatever system of political life, and wherever the consent of the governed is spurned and their welfare subordinated to the interests of the ruling power, this is unjust and the Christian conscience condemns it.
>
> Both in the interests of human justice and international peace the transfer of political power to those to whom it should belong must be made without self-serving delay. We recognize that problems exist where a people has not been sufficiently prepared to assume the responsibilities of political independence. In such cases the process of necessary preparation must be greatly accelerated. To eliminate ambiguities in the role of ruling powers and to expedite the achievement of independence, it is desirable that international assistance through agencies of the United Nations be associated with such a process.

> Where other factors exist, such as the presence of ethnic or racial minorities, sufficient guarantees for the protection of the rights of these minorities should be assured by the peoples achieving independence. Where history has thrown two or more races or religious groups together in the same country, as the total welfare of all such people can be secured only through the mutual acceptance of each other as citizens of a common country and as members of a common nation, it is necessary that no single group seek to perpetuate political advantage for itself at the cost of justice for all. While legitimate fears of minorities need to be allayed, no minority should be vested with such power of veto as to deny the rights of the majority and the welfare of the whole community.

The Section on Justice and Peace in International Affairs of the 1968 Assembly of the World Council of Churches reinforced the judgment expressed at the preceding Assembly, stressing particularly the problems of majorities and minorities:

> "All peoples have the right to self-determination". This is a basic essential of human dignity and of a genuine family of nations. But nations are seldom altogether one homogeneous people. Most nations have ethnic, cultural or religious minorities. These minorities have the right to choose for themselves their own way of life insofar as this choice does not deny the same choice to other groups. Majorities can be insensitive and tyrannical, and minorities may need protection...The frustration of a majority by a minority is as incompatible with justice as the persecution of a minority by a majority...
>
> The Churches must defend minorities when they are oppressed or threatened. They must at times urge restraint upon minorities in the pursuit of their ambitions. But also they must help majorities to respond creatively to the impatience of minorities in their struggle for justice.

General Assembly Action

On 11 December, 1969, the Assembly adopted by a vote of 78 to 5, with 16 abstentions, a resolution on Implementation of the Declaration. This called on all States, especially the administering Powers, to give effect to the recommendations made by the Special Committee. It reaffirmed recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for self-determination and independence and urged moral and material assistance. It urged all States and international institutions to withhold assistance from Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia until they renounce colonial domination and racial discrimination. It called for national legislation to punish the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries. It requested the dismantling of military bases in the Territories, and again condemned policies to impose non-representative regimes and constitutions, strengthen foreign interests and encourage foreign immigrants. It urged once more cooperation with the Special Committee.

On the question of the tenth anniversary the Assembly resolution (90 to 2, 1 abstention) proposed a commemorative meeting to evaluate activities taken to implement the Declaration, with the Special Committee preparing a "draft declaration or a suggested programme of action" for consideration.

In regard to Territories under Portuguese administration, the Assembly by a vote of 97 to 2, with 18 abstentions, reaffirmed the right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to self-determination and independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle. It condemned inter alia the colonial war, the violation of independent states, collaboration to perpetuate colonialism and oppression, the settlement of immigrants, and the obstructive activities of financial interests. It called for international moral and material assistance, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to the peoples of the Territories, and urged a withholding of military or other assistance to Portugal enabling pursuit of the colonial war. It recommended that the Security Council take "effective steps... to put an end to colonialism and racial discrimination in Africa".

The Assembly also adopted, by a vote of 80 to 2, with 18 abstentions, a resolution on the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding implementation of the Declaration, with which the concern to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa was associated. It condemned the exploitation and the methods of "those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are designed to perpetuate colonial rule." It asked administering Powers and other States concerned to "take immediate measures to put an end to all (such) practices..."

In a resolution on the Declaration and the Specialized Agencies, adopted by a vote of 76 to 5, with 21 abstentions, the Assembly urged the Specialized Agencies and international institutions related to the U.N. to give "all possible assistance to the peoples struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule", and in particular to work out in cooperation with the O.A.U. and through it, concrete programs to aid the national liberation movements in Southern Africa. The agencies were also urged to withhold from the offending governments "financial, economic, technical and other assistance until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination"; and to work out measures "arrived at discontinuing any collaboration". ECOSOC was asked to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures to coordinate such policies and activities.

By a vote of 112 to 0, 3 abstentions, the Assembly requested Australia (which voted for the resolution)to "intensify and accelerate the education and technical and administrative training of the indigenous peoples" of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

Similarly, on the question of Spanish Sahara, with Spain abstaining, the Assembly voted (110 to 0, 5 abstentions) to invite the administering Power, in consultation with interested parties (as Mauritania, Morocco), to determine procedures for a referendum under U.N. auspices, and in various ways to create a favorable climate for the referendum.

In regard to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the Assembly adopted without objection a consensus urging the United Kingdom and Argentina to continue negotiations to reach a definitive solution to the dispute.

In the absence of the United Kingdom, the Assembly reaffirmed, by a vote of 64 to 17, with 24 abstentions, previous resolutions on the question of Oman, where the Sultanate recognized by the U.K. is in power and the rival Imamate is in exile.

With the abstention of most Western delegations, the Assembly adopted, by a vote of 88 to 1, 26 abstentions, a resolution on some 25 small island Territories, reaffirming their right to self-determination and independence, undelayed by questions of size, isolation, or resources; agreeing that the U.N. should render "all help" in efforts by the island peoples "freely to decide their future status", and urging administering Powers to permit access by U.N. visiting missions.

On the question of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Assembly by vote of 83 to 3, with 19 abstentions, condemned Portugal for its continued refusal to transmit information, and deplored the refusal of the United Kingdom to report on certain Caribbean islands, holding that only the General Assembly itself can decide whether a Territory has attained a full measure of self-government. The resolution repeated a request for information on political and constitutional developments.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 11)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Background

In November, 1965, the Security Council, following the unilateral declaration of independence by the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia, called on Member States to supply no arms to that Territory, and to do their utmost to break off economic relations. In December, 1966, the Security Council, at the request of the United Kingdom and incorporating certain African amendments, approved by a vote of 11 to 0, with 4 abstentions - Bulgaria, France, Mali, U.S.S.R., the imposition of selective mandatory economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. On 29 May, 1968, the Security Council

voted unanimously to impose, under Chapter VII of the Charter, mandatory economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and to establish a committee to examine reports submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution, to seek from States such further information as it might deem necessary, and to report to the Council with its observations.

The General Assembly in 1968 adopted two resolutions on Southern Rhodesia. The first (approved 92 to 2, 17 abstentions) urged the U.K. not to grant independence unless preceded by a Government "based on free elections by universal adult suffrage and on majority rule". The second (86 to 9, 19 abstentions) condemned the U.K. failure to bring down the illegal racist minority regime, and demanded release of African nationalists, application of the Geneva Convention, expulsion of South African armed forces, and an immediate end to the illegal regime. It also called for widened mandatory sanctions, an end to foreign economic activities in Southern Rhodesia, and sanctions against South Africa and Portugal. Thirdly it called for moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

C.C.I.A. officers continued to make known the position of the World Council of Churches and the C.C.I.A. in relation to political developments. In mid-October, 1965 C.C.I.A. officers warned against the cost of U.D.I. as "likely to do untold damage to Southern Africa and particularly to the slender chances of improving race relations in that area". They urged "yet another attempt to reach constitutional solution offering justice to the African population and the proper reassurance to the white population".

On November 11, 1965, the day when independence was unilaterally declared in Salisbury, the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches stated:

> At a time when it is important to do everything to facilitate cooperative relations between races and when it is quite irresponsible to worsen race relations, this action of the Rhodesian Government is a very serious and mistaken policy which we can only deeply deplore.

We are glad church leaders, including those in Rhodesia, have strongly warned against this dangerous policy.

The C.C.I.A. Director also sent on 12 November the following cable to 14 National Commissions of the Churches on International Affairs:

> On the basis of C.C.I.A. Executive action last summer relative Southern Rhodesia now encourage National Commissions to support firm action by their governments.

The British Council of Churches had already adopted a strong statement on 26 October, 1965, and the Christian Council of Rhodesia issued a forthright and courageous resolution on 26 November.

At its meeting in Canterbury in August, 1969 the W.C.C. Central Committee adopted the following resolution, in which the Committee:

> 1. Commends the statements by the Christian Council in Rhodesia and the Roman Catholic bishops of Rhodesia, issued before the Referendum on June 20, 1969 and endorses the judgment that the Proposals for a new Constitution for Rhodesia are in many respects contrary to Christian teaching;
>
> 2. Declares that member churches should fulfil part of their responsibility to the whole population of Rhodesia by providing the churches in Rhodesia with the necessary help by finance and personnel for the development of their programs of education, training, relief and other areas of Christian service;
>
> 3. Appreciates the intention of the UN policy of economic sanctions against Rhodesia and requests the member churches to press upon their governments the necessity to find more effective measures for the ends sought. The C.C.I.A. is asked to continue to seek advice in this matter from the member churches and other appropriate bodies. The member churches are asked to inform the C.C.I.A. of the actions they have been able to take.

4. Urges member churches to influence governments and the public to recognize that those who struggle against oppression and injustice merit responsible consideration and support;

5. Does not accept that acquiescence in injustice is an inevitable necessity, and therefore urges that the U.K. Government should not grant constitutional independence to Rhodesia until conditions have been established for a majority rule that will serve these legitimate rights and aspirations;

6. Calls on all Christian people to pray that in this tragic situation God will reveal to us the way of justice and brotherhood, and will enable us to follow it.

General Assembly Action

The Assembly resolution of 21 November 1969 (83 to 7, 20 abstentions) followed the line of the second resolution of the 23rd Session, rather than the more restrained Manifesto on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity. It declared illegal all measures by the illegal racist minority regime against the rights of the people of Zimbabwe; condemned the British failure to bring down the regime, the intervention of South African armed forces, the relations maintained by certain governments with the regime; called upon the U.K. to put an end to the regime, ensure the release of African nationalists, and the application of the Geneva Convention; called for an end to relations with the illegal regime, and moral and material assistance to national liberation movements; and stressed again the need for comprehensive and effectively supervised sanctions.

(Index No. 12)

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

Background

The question of South West Africa, a Category "C" Mandate under the League of Nations, has been before the General Assembly since 1946. In 1950, the International Court issued an Advisory Opinion, stating that South Africa was not competent to change the Territory's status without the consent of the U.N. In November 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia, former members of the League, instituted proceedings against South Africa before the International Court, charging that South Africa violated the Mandate by its apartheid and military policies in South West Africa, and asking the Court to declare that South Africa continued to have international obligations under the Mandate.

In a preliminary judgment delivered on 21 December 1962, the Court dismissed four objections filed by South Africa contesting its jurisdiction to hear the dispute. In its judgment of 18 July 1966, however, the Court found that Ethiopia and Liberia could not be considered to have established any legal right of interest regarding the subject matter of their claims. Accordingly, it rejected their applications.

At its Twenty-first Session, the General Assembly, by a vote of 114 to 2, with 3 abstentions, declared that the Mandate to be exercised by the Union of South Africa is terminated, and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. A Special Session of the Assembly on 13 June 1967 elected an eleven-member council for South West Africa to "administer the Territory until independence", and appointed an Acting Commissioner. At the Twenty-second Session, the Assembly asked the trading partners of South Africa and the Security Council to assure the withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory and to enable the U.N. to fulfill its responsibility. At the resumed session, on 12 June, 1968, the Assembly proclaimed, by a vote of 92 to 2, with 18 abstentions, that South West Africa would henceforth be known as Namibia. It deplored the defiance by South Africa of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions "concerning the illegal arrest, deportation, trial and conviction of South West African

patriots engaged in the struggle for independence." The Security Council was urged to take all appropriate steps to secure independence for Namibia.

At its Twenty-third Session, the General Assembly passed a resolution which, inter alia, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupations of their country; reiterated its condemnation of the Government of South Africa; decided to draw the matter to the attention of the Security Council with a recommendation that it take all effective measures; and commended recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia and requested the Council to continue to discharge its responsibility by every possible means.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The general positions of the C.C.I.A. regarding the welfare and advancement of people in dependent territories are indicated elsewhere in this memorandum.

Without commitment to any single procedure, C.C.I.A. officers have encouraged over the past years measures towards a solution of the question of South West Africa, including reference to the legal status of the Territory of the International Court of Justice.

C.C.I.A. officers followed developments with respect to proceedings instituted by Ethiopia and Liberia against the Government of South Africa and kept national commissions of the churches on international affairs in various countries informed about what was transpiring. They share in the widespread disappointment at the judgment delivered on 18 July 1966 by the International Court, and continue to explore ways in which the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Ending of Colonialism can be given effect.

Officers of the C.C.I.A. in 1967 held numerous consultations regarding the arrest, deportation and trial in Pretoria of a number of South West Africans. Their concern about the fate of the accused was communicated by the Director of the C.C.I.A. in a

letter to the Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations. Also, in collaboration with the Lutheran World Federation, Professor Arthur Larsen was sent to Pretoria during the final period of the trial and sentences. Following a report on behalf of the C.C.I.A., the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches recorded the following critical interpretation of the Pretoria trials at its meeting on 22-23 February 1968

> According to all evidence available, the trials and sentences in Pretoria violate the fundamental provisions of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights.
>
> Whereas the Universal Declaration proclaims that "No one shall be held guilty of penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time it was committed", the Act under which the defendants were tried was made retroactive for five years, the law having been enacted in 1967 while the acts for which they were tried were allegedly committed five years earlier.
>
> Whereas the Universal Declaration proclaims that "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", the torture of witnesses and defendants has been established by first-hand witnesses.
>
> Whereas the Universal Declaration proclaims that "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile", the defendants were arrested and placed in solitary confinement for periods up to eighteen months, and under the law could have been so held forever.
>
> Whereas the Universal Declaration proclaims that "Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty," the burden of proof was placed upon the accused to prove their innocence.

Such denials, indeed betrayals, of the internationally accepted standards proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights must call for condemnation by the international community. The United Nations has solemnly declared that the Republic of South Africa no longer has any jurisdiction over South-West Africa.

The Executive Committee therefore voices its protest against this flagrant violation of human rights and calls for immediate release and repatriation of these prisoners.

These actions have been communicated to the appropriate U.N. organs, and representatives of the C.C.I.A. will continue to press for a just solution of the status of the Territory and its peoples.

General Assembly Action

On 31 October, 1969 the General Assembly, by a vote of 95 to 2 (Portugal, South Africa) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, condemned South Africa for refusing to withdraw its administration, and drew the attention of the Security Council to the resulting deteriorating situation.

On 1 December, by a vote of 92 to 2, with 19 abstentions, the Assembly reiterated these points in stronger form. It commended and encouraged the U.N. Council for Namibia, and called on all States to cooperate with it in carrying out its entrusted tasks. States were also urged to provide increased moral and material assistance to the people of Namibia in their "legitimate struggle against foreign occupation".

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 13)

WEST IRIAN

Background

The Agreement of 1962 between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian), historically related to Dutch decolonization, provided for exercise of the right of self-determination of the inhabitants of West Irian, before the end of 1969, under arrangements for which Indonesia was responsible, with the advice, assistance and participation of a United Nations Representative appointed by the Secretary-General for that purpose. Sr. Fernando Ortiz-Sanz served as U.N. Representative in relation to the act of free choice, which took place in the form of consultations (Musjawarah) with 8 consultative assemblies - enlarged regional councils - between 10 July and 2 August 1969.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

In informal contacts with Indonesian diplomats, the Executive Secretary of C.C.I.A. expressed concern over the possible injurious impact of reported military and political incidents on the act of free choice. Seven years earlier, in June, 1962, C.C.I.A. officers had written Christian leaders in Indonesia that "friendship between the Indonesians and the Papuans is highly important and could be seriously jeopardized by a period of fighting." The officers had anticipated the need for "some guarantee from Indonesia which will ensure to the Papuans the opportunity to determine for themselves the kind of autonomy to be enjoyed in their new relationship."

Also stressed in the conversations of this year was concern over the reported slow pace of development and of development assistance, which had implications for the infrastructure of political development. West Irian was also the subject of a discussion at the C.C.I.A. Executive in August 1969, a discussion introduced by Dr. T. B. Simatupang, a Commissioner and Chairman of the Council of Churches in Indonesia.

General Assembly Action

The debate on the "act of free choice" included a number of questions put by certain African delegations. The resolution adopted, 2504 (XXIV), approved by a vote of 84 to 0, with 30 abstentions, noted that in the Agreement of 1962 between Indonesia and the Netherlands the responsibility for the arrangement was that of Indonesia, and that the two governments had recognized the results and abide by them. In the substantive clauses, the Assembly:

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and acknowledges with appreciation the fulfilment by the Secretary-General and his representative of the tasks entrusted to them under the Agreement of 15 August 1962 between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian);

2. Appreciates any assistance provided through the Asian Development Bank, through institutions of the United Nations or through other means to the Government of Indonesia in its efforts to promote the economic and social development of West Irian.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 14)

SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Background

In a unanimous resolution in December 1967, the General Assembly registered its consensus on the need for more effective international collaboration for development in the 1970's foreshadowing a Second U.N. Development Decade. In December 1968, the General Assembly adopted, by a vote of 97 to 9, with 1 abstention, a resolution on international development strategy, which provided for a committee of 54 States to serve as the Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade. (The negative votes reflected Soviet opposition to the prospective inclusion of

West Germany, under the given circumstances). In the intervening period the Committee for Development Planning has held two sessions, and the Preparatory Committee three.

In August, 1969, the Economic and Social Council, noting the reports of these bodies, approved a resolution on the Second U.N. Development Decade, having as its main objective the promotion of "sustained growth, especially in developing countries, leading to 'higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions for economic and social progress and development'...". The ECOSOC resolution noted with satisfaction the agreement reached so far on key areas for international cooperation, and with concern the little progress toward agreement on concerted policy measures, particularly in the field of trade and development. The resolution envisaged continuing efforts to specify objectives and related policy measures, to provide for a review and appraisal of objectives and policies, the whole preceded by a 'preambular declaration' and followed up by 'the mobilization of public opinion'. Preparations for the Second Development Decade, to be formally proclaimed next year, constituted a major issue before the Twenty-fourth Session of the General Assembly.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The concern for U.N. leadership in a more adequate strategy of development has been a major emphasis in informal C.C.I.A. representations to delegates at successive sessions of the General Assembly. The Bangalore Statement of 1961 underscored the broad responsibilities of the United Nations, beyond the more limited tasks of technical assistance, to establish a more creative and successful strategy of development. In a statement on trends and factors requiring future attention, the C.C.I.A. stated in June, 1968:

> The experiences of the First Development Decade have proved that the acceleration of development in the low-income societies and the need to keep the widening gap between righ and poor nations within tolerable bounds requires more than half-hearted and basically haphazard cooperation, frequently distorted by motives of national interest. While the struggle for development

must be won country by country, the level and character of international arrangements for collaboration are of fundamental importance.

A major target in the period ahead must be to support the elaboration and implementation of a more adequate development strategy. Only a substantial growth of both international, regional and national planning, taking into account the inter-relationship of the sectors of development, and the importance of the tempo and scope of international cooperation, offers hope for a successful outcome.

In relation to this need, the Section on International Affairs of the Fourth W.C.C. Assembly at Uppsala in July, 1968, urged "the full development and use of a wide variety of national, regional, and world instruments, with the United Nations acting to review and correlate them, in an overall strategy of world economic and social development.

In August, 1969, the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee, noting that "in view of the very limited gains of the First U.N. Development Decade, much more vigorous and dedicated international action is required during the Second Development Decade", emphasized against the background of more detailed ecumenical statements eight considerations "deemed important for a valid international strategy of development":

1. A more successful struggle for development requires a new solidarity among nations, and concrete steps to achieve it. In this perspective the sharing of resources will be seen as a matter of justice and not generosity. The freeing of men from the degradation of poverty will be accepted as an inescapable imperative, not an optional extra. The achievement of economic and social justice serves the real interests of nations. But the main ground for action is that this is morally right. It is also possible, given the political will.

2. Within societies vigorous measures are called for to release the creative energy of all the people, including especially the disadvantaged groups, and to overcome the social and institutional obstacles which deter men and women from having a sense of personal interest and responsibility in the struggle. Unjust land tenure and credit systems, exploitation by foreign concerns, widening inequalities in the distribution of income, and an unequal status for women provide examples. To cope with such obstacles, changes in political, social and economic structures are necessary Truly effective regional agencies need to be developed and strengthened to foster remedial measures.

3. Among nations co-operation should be organized on equitable and mutually acceptable terms, designed to promote a soundly planned development. Patterns of domination which distort development for political or economic motives must be opposed. Onerous conditions for purchasing goods or repaying loans tend to negate the benefits of assistance, and must also be opposed. A commitment of one per cent of their gross national product in genuine public aid is a modest and reasonable goal. This is doubly important in view of the possible abuse of private investment. This aid should be increasingly extended through multilateral channels, and the multilateral machinery should be made stronger and play a larger role, including procedures to review private, as well as public, investment.

4. On the economic side, trade must be recognized as a more dynamic factor of development if solidarity and partnership are to have more adequate expression. This requires more than the reduction of tariff barriers. In various areas it requires not only regional economic cooperation but regional or sub-regional integration to achieve economic viability. It requires positive international co-operation in the production and marketing of manufactures and semi-manufactures, as well as primary products. It requires a broad approach to development planning. In the first instance,

it requires a new attitude towards trade as a mainstay of development.

5. In view of the high incidence of unemployment and underemployment in many developing countries, practical technologies, appropriate to their own development needs and plans, need to be designed and implemented, that labour may become more productive rather than redundant. Research should be mobilized and made indigenous, appropriate knowledge more freely transferred and local initiative and creativity stimulated to meet such problems of the pre-industrial societies, without any facile assumption that the technologies of industrialized societies are automatically appropriate.

6. The struggle for more adequate nutrition, particularly the growing crisis in regard to protein, continues to press an urgent claim. The improved grains of the "green revolution" offer a boon to many socities, but it is a gift of time not a solution to the war against hunger. The nutritional levels for a large and growing sector of mankind must be raised in order to release the development potential of individuals and societies.

7. Co-operation is also called for to help developing countries to implement their population policies, and to enable parents to form their families in accordance with their own conscientious convictions. International assistance on national family planning programmes should be placed within the framework of family health and welfare.

8. Essential to any effective strategy of development is a manifold expansion of training programmes to meet the manifold needs of human and social development. These should surely include adult education programmes and youth vocational and technical training to enrich the lives of broad masses of the people and to enable them to play a more active role in development.

General Assembly Action

In the basic resolution on international development strategy, the Assembly by a vote of 85 to 0, 11 abstentions, expressed concern over the inability of the Preparatory Committee yet to prepare a draft international development strategy, noted certain procedural and substantive agreements, and urged the 'Prep Com' at its crucial meetings in February-March and April 1970 to concentrate particularly on objectives and policy measures.

In a unanimous resolution on the role of regional economic commissions in development planning during the Second Development Decade, the Assembly asked for an intensification of efforts to meet needs in development planning, plan implementation, and public administration and management, especially through continuing advisory services.

In a resolution on special measures in favour of the least developed countries, adopted without objection, the Assembly affirmed the need of such countries for "full benefits" during the Decade, and asked the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive examination of their special problems and to recommend special measures.

In a unanimous resolution on housing, building and planning, the Assembly urged that in preparations for the Decade, "due attention be given to the problems in the field of housing, building and planning, in view of the increasingly adverse impact that inadequate housing and community facilities are having on social and economic development in rural and urgan settlements"... The Secretary-General was asked to submit to the Twenty-fifth Session a report on problems and priorities in this field, and to prepare at least by 1975 a comprehensive housing survey.

In a resolution on mobilization of public opinion, adopted by a vote of 89 to 0, 10 abstentions, the Assembly stressed that the mobilization of public opinion in regard to the Decade must be the responsibility mainly of national bodies and that the task of the U.N. system here is to assist the national information media. The Secretary-General was asked to "consult with appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the

Economic and Social Council in categories I and II and on the Roster, as to how those organizations could support the economic and social goals of the Second Development Decade, particularly through the mobilization of public opinion..." Governments were urged to consider, according to circumstances, establishing or strengthening national bodies to mobilize public opinion, and, "as a long-term measure, to give increasing development orientation to educational curricula".

Finally, in a resolution on the human rights aspects of development, approved by a vote of 105 to 0, 9 abstentions, the General Assembly asked the Preparatory Committee to give full consideration to the point that the final aim of development strategy must be not only rapid and sustained development, but also "the well-being, freedom and dignity of all human beings, and the enjoyment of all the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and guaranteed by the two International Covenants on Human Rights".

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 15)

THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Background

For 1969 and 1970, donor countries have pledged $210 million in food, cash and services, thus exceeding the target ($200 million) for the first time in the 6-year history of the Programme operated jointly by the U.N. and F.A.O.

The Fifteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee convened in Rome 5-13 May 1969. The Committee made certain recommendations which are embodied in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council, E/RES/1443 (XLVII) of 7 August 1969. Paragraphs (1) and (4) of this Resolution read as follows:

(1) Establishes for the two years 1971 and 1972 a target for voluntary contributions of $300 million, of which not less than one third should be in cash and services, and expresses the hope that such resources will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the World Food Programme to operate at a higher level;

(4) Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at the United Nations Headquarters early in 1970;

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The World Council of Churches, through its Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, has co-operated from the start with the World Food Programme and is especially grateful for the aid received through it in cases of emergency and re-establishment programmes for refugees.

The "Food for Work" projects are also of importance, so long as food imports into a developing country do not jeopardize national food production. C.C.I.A. representatives expressed support for Assembly approval of the new budget target proposed and the required backing by Member governments.

General Assembly Action

By a vote of 95 to 0, with 9 abstentions, the Assembly on 5 December, 1969 agreed to establish the $300 million target for 1971 and 1972 voluntary contributions in commodities, cash and services, to enlarge the extension of multilateral food aid as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs.

(Index No. 16)

U.N. CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Background

While trade is perforce the mainstay of development for the low-income societies, the relative deterioriation of this principal resource continues. During the fifteen-year period, 1950-1965, trade in primary commodities doubled, but the share of developing countries declined from 54 to 45% of world exports - in the area of trade on which the pre-industrial economies must still largely rely. In the export of manufactured goods during the fifteen-year period, the developing countries tripled the value from $2 to $6 billion - but their share declined from 9 to 6-1/2% of world exports. More recent data confirm the trend. A subsequent U.N. estimate for 1968 forecasts an increase in the exports of the developed market economies of $17 billion, while the increase in the exports from developing countries is put at $2 billion. As Sr. Perez-Guerrero, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, estimated in a recent statement to the Trade and Development Board, for the period 1965 to 1967, the loss to developing countries as a result of unfavorable terms of trade amounted to an annual average of $1,300 million, "a figure sufficient in itself to show the unbalanced distribution of the benefits of international trade."

Against the background of the frustrations of the New Delhi Conference of UNCTAD, the agency during the past year has focussed activities on promoting a rational and equitable system of commodity trade and on increasing the export of manufactures from the developing countries. It is hoped that extending the life of the Special Committee on Preferences may help to achieve a system of non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory trade preferences for the benefit of developing countries. The UNCTAD Secretary-General has stressed that UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade must concert their efforts for the urgent tasks of trade liberalization.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Since 1961, C.C.I.A. representations have placed major emphasis on the importance of trade in a sound strategy of develop-

ment. In 1968 the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee stated that the expansion of trade for development, in addition to its economic importance, can have great value for the political relations of rich and poor nations: it can "enlarge the area of mutual interest and co-operation, and foster attitudes of mutual respect and 'sovereign equality'..." the Committee stressed various aspects of trade and development that still provide guidelines for C.C.I.A. representations:

a) A joint commitment by many nations to steady but accelerated expansion of the trade of developing countries; if an annual increase of at least 8 to 9 per cent in their foreign exchange earnings is required to assure the Development Decade target of a 5 per cent rate of economic growth, the trade objective should not be less than what is required for success.

b) The reduction and phased elimination of trade barriers to exports from developing countries, with due attention to adjustment assistance for domestic producers injured by this process.

c) Positive aid in the marketing of needed products from developing countries; temporary trade preferences for such products is one form of aid, but not the only one.

d) The undertaking of concerted measures, such as commodity agreements, to restrict those wide fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities which are particularly injurious to limited-product countries.

e) The orientation of a more substantial portion of international assistance to increasing the trading capabilities of the developing countries, through the selection and design of products, in keeping with present potentialities, that will sell in world markets, and the improved processing of such products.

f) The relating of international assistance to helping the developing countries overcome the obstacles to trade within the underdeveloped world, such as lack of transport, storage, or credit facilities; policies designed to encourage and foster such trade are also necessary on the part of developing countries.

g) Efforts to reduce the growing burden of external debts on the foreign exchange earnings of developing countries, as through the reduction - or better - the elimination of interest on new development loans, or agreement to accept repayment in the form of goods.

The Commission, at its meeting in June, 1968, reaffirmed the approach previously taken:

> Attention must...be devoted to international initiatives to bring trade policies into harmony with development needs, so that the area of mutual interest and mutual respect may be enlarged. The need for wise and large-scale assistance over a long period to enable the developing countries to compete in world markets must be recognized. The obstacles confronting countries with a late start in the industrial Revolution are formidable.

At the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, in July, 1968, the generally approved Report of the Section on Development stated that the churches should urge and influence the governments of industrialized countries "to conclude agreements stabilizing and supporting at an acceptable level the prices of vulnerable primary products; and providing preferential access to developed markets for the manufactured products of the developing countries". Speaking of the need for a "new dynamic of human solidarity and justice" the Section said:

> For their part, developed nations must respond by a change in their pattern of production and investment, encourage acceptance of a new international division of labour so that debtor nations find growing markets for

their new exports. Aid is dynamic if it is self-liquidating and leads to self-sustained growth. The transfer of capital and techniques from one nation to another thus sets in motion a process which can be positive and dynamic only if changes are made in both nations and in the pattern of their relationship. That is why our support of at least 1% of the GNP of developed nations being made available as aid to the developing must be seen in the framework of equitable patterns of trade and investment.

General Assembly Action

The resolution on UNCTAD was adopted without objection by the Assembly in 13 December 1969. The resolution urged the Trade and Development Board to step up its participation in the formulation of the necessary international development strategy for the 1970's, urged an expedition of consultations to reconvene the U.N. Cocoa Conference, and held that the Board should both utilize and develop improved machinery and methods of work.

The Assembly also adopted unanimously a resolution on the question of trade preferences (or free entry) in developed countries for the manufactured or semi-manufactured exports from developing countries. It held that "early implementation of an effective and mutually acceptable system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences...will constitute a vital element in the strategy" for the Development Decade. It welcomed the readiness of Western states to submit substantive documentation, and urged constructive consultations in the Special Committee on Preferences that might enable action early in 1970.

The Assembly also adopted unanimously a resolution on UNCTAD special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries.

(Index No. 17)

FINANCING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Background

The report of ECOSOC provides background for most of the significant items on economic, social and human rights issues, treated separately in this memorandum. While the discussions on the Second Development Decade will provide an occasion for considering the longer range aspects of external financing of development, the report of ECOSOC will provide an occasion for considering the current situation and its implications. Thus Item 12 is cited in this important connection.

The Secretariat report on 'The External Financing of Economic Development: The International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1963-1967', shows that loans, donations and investment from all external sources reached a high of nearly $11 billion in 1967. The total from the developed market economies was $10.5 billion, of which 35% was in official grants and 22% in official loans, 7% went through official and 8% through private multilateral agencies, 25% was in private investments, and 9% in guaranteed export credits. A rough estimate for transfers from the centrally planned economies is given as perhaps $500 million (actual transfers are not reported.) Preliminary estimates indicate that the figures for 1968 will show an increase over 1967, but not much in relation to the growth of combined gross product.

The target of a transfer of 1 per cent of G.N.P., the achievement of which by 1972, according to the new report of the Committee for Development Planning, is a first priority, tends to recede rather than to come closer. At the beginning of the present decade, the average net outflow by 16 developed market economies constituted 0.86% of the G.N.P.; the comparable figure for 1967 is 0.68%, and the figure for 1968 will apparently be smaller still. (These figures include guaranteed private export credit). The U.N. report indicates some hardening of lending terms, more tying of aid, and more stress on official loans in 1967. It states:

In recent years, reverse flows have offset more than half of the gross inflow resources, and in 1967 when the gross inflow totalled about $13.5 billion the reverse flow was approaching $8 billion.

While the concept of a U.N. Capital Development Fund had potential value as a mutually agreed international fund for grants-in-aid and long-term low-interest loans, the embittered history of the project in U.N. debates and votes has made it a source of political friction, a symbol of frustration, and a block to progress in this vital field. The ineffective annual votes of the U.N. majority over the objections of the major potential contributors have hardened the opposition of the latter, with a corresponding hardening of attitudes on the part of the majority. Despite the 1966 vote to bring the Capital Development Fund into 'operation', two successive Pledging Conferences have yielded pledges of less than $3 million, mostly in non-convertible currencies, so that the vote remains without effect. Last year, the Assembly voted to 'review institutional arrangements' this year.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The World Council of Churches Central Committee said in 1958 that devoting at least one per cent of national income to development assistance would make the picture much more hopeful, a short-range target subsequently supported by the U.N. General Assembly. The C.C.I.A. at its meeting in Bangalore in 1961 warned that "delay in mounting adequate aid programmes may require a higher target for a hopeful outcome." In 1966, the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee, noting the faltering pace of financial cooperation, stated that "a doubling of the level of international assistance seems not only economically feasible, despite exchange difficulties, but the most promising investment that is now available in a future of hope."

The section on Development, of the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in July, 1968, tried to reflect the ecumenical concern when it urged that the churches should urge and influence the governments of industrialized countries, "as a first step to increase annually the percentage of G.N.P. officially transferred as financial resources to developing countries, with

a minimum net amount of 1 per cent to be reached by 1971". The C.C.I.A. Executive said in August, 1969: "A commitment by the more developed countries to provide a minimum of one per cent of their gross national product in genuine public aid is a modest and reasonable goal."

In regard to the question of the 'reverse flow', the C.C.I.A. Executive in 1965 called for "Efforts to reduce the growing burden of external debts on the foreign exchange earnings of developing countries, as through the reduction - or better - the elimination of interest on new development loans, or agreement to accept repayment in the form of goods."

General Assembly Action

On the long-vexed question of a U.N. Capital Development Fund the Assembly by a vote of 74 to 7 with 18 abstentions asked the Governing Council of the U.N.D.P. to make an exploratory study on broadening the functions of the Fund so as to make it operational and effective, and win the support of all Member States.

A somewhat new item was the question of a day for peace. By a vote of 92 to 0, 7 abstentions, the Assembly invited Member States to observe a 'peace day' to study the effects of disarmament measures on development prospects, and to consider the possibility of using resources released by effective disarmament in the light of the objectives of the Development Decade.

Another resolution (89 to 0, 7 abstentions) dealt with tax reform planning. It asked the Secretary-General to prepare a study of taxation systems in developing countries, applicable to domestic as well as foreign capital, to evaluate effects on the mobilization of resources and the distribution of income.

A further resolution was on the subject of international monetary reform, stimulated by progress in the International Monetary Fund towards establishment of 'special drawing rights', a new reserve asset. By a vote of 67 to 1, 30 abstentions, the Assembly urged Members of the Fund to consider the possibility of establishing a link between the new asset and the provision of additional development finance to developing countries.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 18)

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Background

In 1965, the General Assembly established the United Nations Development Programme (U. N. D. P.), to consolidate in one program the activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. While the consolidation has improved the efficiency of U. N. assistance, the available resources continue to lag seriously behind requests and opportunities. Pledges for the 1969 budget came to about $197 million.

C. C. I. A. Procedure

The need for better correlation of international technical assistance has been repeatedly stressed in C. C. I. A. statements and representations. The Bangalore statement of 1961 expressed the concern in this way:

> The case for better correlation of aid, whether multilateral or bilateral, is clear, if assistance is to become more efficient, and unmet needs are to be met. The United Nations offers the obvious centre where aid programmes should be reviewed, safeguards for the developing countries established, and neglected sectors brought to attention. At the country level, U.N. Resident Representatives could well be given the task of correlating, in cooperation with other agency representatives, approaches to development authorities. There is merit in peaceful competition in international assistance, but little in duplication and inefficiency which injure the plans of developing countries. A better correlation of aid could enhance the chances for a successful strategy.

This point of view was supported by the W. C. C. Assembly Committee on C. C. I. A., meeting in New Delhi in November-December, 1961.

> Donor countries should correlate their aid programmes. Unless bilateral aid is preferred by the parties concerned, both financial and technical aid should be channeled through international co-operative agencies like the United Nations. This should avoid waste and fruitless competition, and elicit a response free of suspicion from those receiving the aid.

C.C.I.A. representations, reinforced by those of national commissions of the churches, have long advocated more substantial financial support for multilateral technical assistance. In 1953, for example, the C.C.I.A. Executive urged member nations of the international agencies to "more serious efforts... to provide the financial support required for the sound and steady growth of constructive and cooperative technical assistance programmes." Again, in 1969, the C.C.I.A. Executive urged: "This public aid should be increasingly extended through multilateral channels, and the multilateral machinery should be made stronger and play a larger role, including procedures to review private, as well as public, investment."

General Assembly Action

In addition to taking note of the report of the U.N. Development Programme and supporting its procedures for regional and inter-regional projects, the Assembly adopted (104 to 0, 4 abstentions) a lengthy resolution - 2579 (XXIV) - on the final report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Coordination, reviewing operational and research activities of the U.N. family of organizations in the field of development. The resolution asks ECOSOC to reconstitute its Committee for Programme and Coordination to continue the review process.

In a unanimous resolution on public administration and management - 2561 (XXIV) - the Assembly stresses the key importance of this sector of development, and asks the Secretary-General to invite the cooperation of related agencies to develop a coordinated program in this field.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 19)

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Background

A draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development was asked for by the General Assembly in December, 1966, as a "common basis for social development policies" to spur national and international action. The task was undertaken by the Commission on Social Development, and forwarded, with comments from Member States, to the Assembly by ECOSOC last year. The Twenty-third Session approved a Preamble and Part I (Principles), setting a priority task to complete the Declaration before the Third Committee at the Twenty-fourth Session.

The inter-related problems of housing and urbanization formed another issue for Assembly attention. A Secretariat report, relating the question of housing both to a development strategy for the Seventies and to the 1972 Conference on the Human Environment, stressed housing as an essential element in plans to deal with accelerating urbanization, the population explosion, and deepening unemployment. What is required is a national plan "not simply for economic growth but for social development and for the physical deployment of men and resources, with recognition of the interdependence of agricultural policy, family planning, levels of urban employment and the location of towns and cities".

C.C.I.A. Procedure

C.C.I.A. representations have increasingly stressed that the concept of the human should be the center of a more adequate development strategy. As the C.C.I.A. Executive said in its 1966 statement on 'Human Aspects of Development':

> We welcome the greater attention being paid in development plans and international assistance to the fullest utilisation and development of human resources, the abundant yet most precious human capital of the developing societies. This emphasis is doubly important, for the fundamental purpose of economic and

> social development, as the churches must continue to insist, is to enhance the dignity and worth of the human person...

Similarly, the Section on World Economic and Social Development of the World Council Assembly of 1968 stated:

> The central issue in development is the criteria of the human. We reject a definition of development which makes man the object of the operation of mechanical forces, but view it as a process with potential for promoting social and economic justice and world community and as an encounter between human beings...

Both social reforms and social development are required. As the 1966 statement put it:

> For full mobilisation of the available human resources, it is necessary that the disadvantaged find a real stake in the struggle for development. It is also necessary to emphasize social measures to cope with the repercussions of economic change.

The following paragraph from the Statement of the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee on the Second Development Decade is germane to the task of formulating a Declaration on Social Progress and Development:

> Within societies vigorous measures are called for to release the creative energy of all the people, including especially the disadvantaged groups, and to overcome the social and institutional obstacles which deter men and women from having a sense of personal interest and responsibility in the struggle. Unjust land tenure and credit systems, exploitation by foreign concerns, widening inequalities in the distribution of income, and an unequal status for women provide examples. To cope with such obstacles, changes in political, social and economic structures are necessary. Truly effective regional agencies need to be developed and strengthened to foster remedial measures.

On the problem of urban housing ecumenical statements have stressed the inter-relationship with other issues.

General Assembly Action

The Third Committee devoted 39 meetings, plus the related consultations and negotiations, to complete the draft Declaration. In addition to the difficulties of finding an acceptable wording for points on which there was a consensus, there was the task of dealing with points on which many delegations felt strongly, resulting in various compromises. The outcome reflects an important stage in the effort to find a "common basis for social development policies", revealing both the present inadequacy and the future hope of an international ethos in this area.

The General Assembly, on 11 December, 1969, adopted, by a vote of 119 to 0, with 2 abstentions (Cuba, Malta), the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. In a supporting resolution, the Assembly urged that the Declaration be taken into account in the strategy for the Second Development Decade, and in national and international plans and programs. The full text of the Declaration is being published in leaflet form in a number of languages by the U.N. Because of the importance of the subject, a summary indication of the 27 Articles is attempted here, in full recognition of the limitations and inadequacies of such a summary of a text which covers many pages:

I. Principles

Art. 1 deals with the right of people, without distinction as to race, etc., to dignity, freedom, and fruits of social progress.

Art. 2 is concerned with the human person and social justice, requiring the elimination of inequality, exploitation, colonialism and racism; and the implementation of rights without discrimination.

Art. 3 speaks of national independence, non-interference, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, sovereignty over resources, the right of each nation to determine its social objectives, and peaceful coexistence and cooperation as 'primary conditions' of social development.

Art. 4 deals with protection of the family and the right of parents to determine the spacing and number of their children.

Art. 5 is on the subject of human resources, stressing the encouragement of creative initiative, information on social change, active participation by all elements in defining and achieving development goals, and equal opportunities for the disadvantaged.

Art. 6 refers to the right to work, participation by all in socially useful labor, and establishment of forms of ownership of land and means of production which exclude exploitation.

Art. 7 speaks of equitable distribution of national income, and improvement of the position of developing countries in international trade.

Art. 8 deals with the primary role and responsibility of each Government to ensure social progress and well-being, keeping in mind the diversity of needs.

Art. 9 speaks of the supplementary role of the international community and the common interests of all nations in the utilization of outer space and the sea bed.

II. Objectives

Art. 10 lists certain 'main goals': the right to work and bargain collectively, etc.; elimination of hunger and malnutrition; elimination of poverty; highest standards of health; eradication of illiteracy and universal access to culture and education; adequate housing and community services.

Art. 11 lists additional 'main goals': comprehensive social security and welfare services; protection of the rights of mother and child; protection of the young, the aged, and the disabled; education of youth in the ideals of justice and peace, and their full participation in development; social defense measures and elimination of conditions leading to crime and delinquency; assistance to all in the exercise and safeguarding of their rights.

Art. 12 lists three further principal objectives: changes in international economic cooperation to foster equality of opportunity; elimination of discrimination and exploitation; elimination of foreign economic exploitation, particularly by international monopolies.

Art. 13 adds a final trio of goals: equitable sharing of scientific and technological advances; a harmonious balance between such advances and "the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity"; the protection and improvement of the human environment.

III. Means and Methods

Art. 14 touches on social planning, planned regional development, promotion of social research.

Art. 15 refers to popular participation in development plans, popular participation in governmental and non-governmental organizations, mobilization of public opinion, and dissemination of social information.

Art. 16 is concerned with mobilization of national resources, increasing resources for the social aspects of development, equitable distribution of national income, and measures to prevent an outflow of capital from developing countries.

Art. 17 deals with measures to accelerate industrialization with due regard for its social aspects, problems of urban development, comprehensive rural development schemes, and measures to supervise the utilization of land in the interests of society.

Art. 18 touches on full realization of human rights, the promotion of social and institutional reforms, measures such as agrarian reforms to improve agricultural production, low-cost housing programs, improved transportation and communications.

Art. 19 concerns itself with free health services, social security and welfare schemes, services to migrant worker families, and measures for rehabilitation of mentally or physically disabled persons.

Art. 20 deals with trade union freedoms, health and safety conditions for workers, and measures to develop harmonious industrial relations.

Art. 21 refers to training for social development, the extension and improvement of education, the use of national information media, the constructive use of leisure, and measures to avoid the 'brain drain'.

Art. 22 speaks of measures to strengthen the essential functions of the family, programs in the field of population, including the training of personnel and "the provision to families of the knowledge and means necessary to enable them to exercise their right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children", and the establishment of appropriate child-care facilities.

Art. 23 is concerned with U.N. economic growth rate targets, the provision of greater assistance on better terms, improved coordination of international assistance, assistance for the direct exploitation of natural resources by developing countries, and the expansion of international trade with equitable terms, preferences for exports of developing countries, effective commodity agreements, etc.

Art. 24 refers to exchange of knowledge on social progress, the broadest possible cooperation based on mutual advantage and respect for national sovereignty, and increased utilization of science and technology.

Art. 25 speaks of measures for the protection and improvement of the environment, and the need for special consideration to the stake of developing countries in the exploitation of outer space and the sea-bed.

Art. 26 mentions compensation for damages caused by aggression or illegal occupation of territory.

Art. 27 calls for general and complete disarmament, and measures contributing thereto, and the channeling of resultant resources particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

In regard to housing, building and planning, the Assembly by unanimous vote urged that due attention be paid to this field in preparing the strategy for the Second Development Decade, "in view of the increasingly adverse impact that inadequate housing and community facilities are having on social and economic development in rural and urban settlements," and asked the Secretary-General to present next year a report on problems and priorities in this field.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 20)

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Background

In 1968, a total of 119 Governments contributed upwards of $29 million to UNICEF, while private contributions and the sale of greeting cards provided nearly $13 million. The reports of the agency, however, continue to stress the large unmet health, nutrition, education and social welfare needs of the roughly one billion children under 15 years in developing countries.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Member churches of the World Council of Churches and affiliated Councils have long had an active interest in the fields of UNICEF work and the Officers of the C.C.I.A. have generally endorsed the objectives of the Fund. The emphasis given by UNICEF in recent years to its activities in developing countries, as well as its continuing close cooperation with other members of the United Nations families of organizations, offer opportunities for contacts and exchanges of information with various Divisions and Departments of the World Council of Churches.

In its statement of August, 1966 on Human Aspects of Development, the C.C.I.A. Executive said inter alia:

It is particularly urgent to tackle the widespread malnutrition of the very young, which frequently injures them irremediably in body and brain. The human capital of the future, the children of today, must be safeguarded, through widely diffused education on child feeding and special food programmes for pre-school children.

Research has clearly demonstrated the extent of the needs of youth in connection with economic development. Because of the growing percentage of the population which will be made up of young people under twenty, attention must be paid to their special needs for education, guidance, training and employment opportunities.

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution adopted on 15 December, 1969, the General Assembly, recognizing the 'decisive contribution' that the children of today in developing countries could make to future economic, social and cultural progress, commended UNICEF's "country approach" to programs, the promotion of "integrated services for children within comprehensive social and economic development schemes", and the growing support for local training of national personnel. States Members and other donors were urged to increase their contributions.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 21)

U.N. CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Background

On the initiative of Sweden and with the co-sponsorship of 53 other Members, the General Assembly last year unanimously decided to convene in 1972 a U.N. Conference on Human Environment, and asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to

Development, to submit a report concerning inter alia "the main problems facing developed and developing countries in this area... including the possibilities of increased international cooperation, especially as they relate to economic and social development..."

This preparatory report, Problems of the Human Environment, which groups the issues in three main categories - human settlements problems, territorial problems, and global problems - indicates that radically new attitudes and concerted political, economic and social action by both developed and developing actions will be needed to meet the looming "crisis of the human environment". The explosive growth of human populations, pell-mell urbanization, and the side effects of poorly planned industrialization and one-sided applications of technology are cited as underlying causes of the environmental crisis. Among the consequences these are cited: an estimated 500 million hectares of arable land have been lost through erosion and salinization; two-thirds of the world's forest areas have been lost to production; between 1920 and the year 2000 urban population in developing countries is expected to grow from 100 to 2,000 million; the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide is liable to rise to 25 per cent by the end of the century; a billion pounds of DDT have been dumped into the environment.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

In line with a Minute of the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee, officers and staff have been following closely the preparations for the 1972 U.N. Conference, and attempting to alert national commissions to some of the issues. The Executive Committee agreed in its action of August, 1969, to the following general points:

1) The Secretary General of the U.N. has rightly stressed that "if current trends continue, the future of life on earth could be endangered". It is important that this conference take place with the full support and participation of the Member States. The member churches and the national commissions related to CCIA can help to ensure that their national governments support this U.N. initiative.

2) The purpose of the Conference is practical: to consider the more rational use and development of natural resources, problems of environmental pollution and the maintenance of values of human environment, and to consider the strategic steps which can be taken to this end. The right use and husbandry of the physical resources of the world is of special concern to the churches which view these as gifts of the Creator. They should cooperate with all efforts to develop new and farsighted policies which give due account to the claim of future generations on world resources.

3) The churches should note that the Conference will also deal with the outdated political and economic policies which underly the misuse of environment and should support international guidelines for new legislation and controls which are urgently needed in many areas to replace traditional approaches to problems of environmental control.

4) The U.N. Assembly decision parallels the recommendation of the World Council of Churches' Assembly in Uppsala (1968) asking that further studies in the area of Church and Society focus on the issues of technology (including environment control) and the changing of social structures. The World Council programme in this area should endeavour to express the Christian concern for new and responsible policies.

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution on 15 December, 1969, the General Assembly affirmed:

> That it should be the main purpose of the Conference to serve as a practical means to encourage, and to provide guidelines for, action by Governments and international organizations destined to protect and improve the human environment, and to remedy and prevent its impairment,

by means of international co-operation, bearing in mind the particular importance of enabling developing countries to forestall the occurrence of such problems;

A Preparatory Committee of 27 Members was established to advise the Secretary-General, and strong emphasis was placed on involving governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental participation in the preparations for the Conference. The invitation of the Government of Sweden to hold the Conference in Sweden in June, 1972, was accepted with appreciation.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 22)

YOUTH, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

Background

The International Conference on Human Rights in 1968 proposed steps to educate youth in the respect for human rights. At its Twenty-third Session, the General Assembly requested that the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with UNESCO, be invited to study the question of education of youth with a view to the development of its personality; it further requested the Secretary-General to arrange from time to time for an exchange of information on action taken by States in their efforts to ensure that young people are educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere, and to organise, within the framework or the programme for advisory services in the field of human rights, seminars on subjects of particular concern to youth.

On the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development, ECOSOC in June 1969 called for intensified efforts aimed at creating better conditions for the education of youth and ensuring their active participation in formulating and carrying out development policy at appropriate levels. The U.N. family of agencies was urged to take into account, when formulating objectives for international activities in their field, the material and spiritual conditions necessary for the integration of youth into economic and social life.

C. C.I.A. Procedure

The broad objectives of this item have been a major concern of Christian youth organisations within the ecumenical movement. Against this background the C. C. I. A. Executive Committee said in 1956, in a statement on Christian Concerns in UNESCO:

> International co-operation in the educational field should be particularly concerned... to help young people find a constructive place in society, through both work and leisure; and
>
> to develop in youth a sense of responsibility which will bring about co-operation between individuals and groups divided by race, religion or class.

In its statement of 1966 on 'Human Aspects of Development' the C. C. I. A. Executive Committee said:

> Research has clearly demonstrated the extent of the needs of youth in connection with economic development. Because of the growing percentage of the population which will be made up of young people under twenty, attention must be paid to their special needs for education, guidance, training and employment opportunities.

More recently, the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Uppsala, Sweden in 1968, said in the report of Section VI "Towards New Styles of Living":

> Youth wants to have its part in making decisions. Their claim is different from that of marginal groups, for as the years pass, youth will as a matter of course assume positions of responsibility in the decision-making process of the adult world. Youth wants to participate now, because the world is changing so fast that young people have experiences which their elders did not have and which would contribute vitally to making decisions more relevant...
>
> We affirm that young people are right to challenge authority which is not constantly earned. Young people have a right

as well as the old to participate in decisions in schools and universities as well as in political, business and family life, and to have their say in any structure affecting them. We propose that churches in general and particularly all ecumenical assemblies set an example by giving voting rights to a fair proportion of young participants.

General Assembly Action

In a resolution adopted by acclamation, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous resolution on the education of youth in the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and stresses the importance of undertaking measures in order to a) promote the education of youth in the countries and territories still under colonial and foreign occupation; b) insure that such education is undertaken in complete respect for the national, religious and language traditions of the indigenous population. The General Assembly also appeals to youth to affirm its faith in international law and the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter; invites the attention of Governments to their responsibility for maintaining a policy consistent with the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, recommends to the Secretary General that appropriate use of resources of the U.N. Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights for the achievement of these purposes and that regional seminars on youth be organized as early as possible; recommends to Governments, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to ensure greater involvement of youth in the commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the U.N. and the observance of International Education Year.

In another resolution the General Assembly endorses the recommendations of ECOSOC relating to Long-term Policies and Programmes for Youth in National Development; recommends that Governments ensure a more co-ordinated approach to meeting the needs and aspirations of youth, and that, especially during the Second Development Decade, youth and youth organizations be given appropriate opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of national development plans; requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies engaged in studies and programmes on the problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development to identify separately these problems and needs in the developed

and developing countries; invites the attention of Governments, the U. N. and the specialized agencies concerned to the need of ensuring to youth equal and increased opportunities in the access to education and to employment; urges the early completion of the studies on youth being undertaken by the Secretary-General, and those included in the work programmes of the specialized agencies concerned; requests the Secretary-General to further consider ways through which the U. N. could best serve the objectives of the resolution and, in particular, measures to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 23)

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Background

As part of the observance of International Year for Human Rights, an International Conference on Human Rights convened at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May, 1968 and was attended by representatives of Member States of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and international organisations concerned with human rights. Non-governmental organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC and which have a demonstrable interest in items on the Agenda of the Conference were invited to send observers.

At its Twenty-third Session, the General Assembly endorsed the Proclamation of Teheran - a document reaffirming the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - and, inter alia, called on all States and organisations concerned to take further action with a view to the full realization of human rights; urged all States and organisations concerned to assist in giving widespread publicity to the Proclamation; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to competent organs of the U. N. and the specialized agencies the recommendations of the International Conference on

Human Rights which concern them, and to report to the Twenty-fourth Session on measures taken and progress achieved in the implementation of these recommendations.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. was represented by an observer at the International Conference on Human Rights and its recommendations have been brought to the attention of National Commissions and member churches of the World Council of Churches. Activities undertaken by the W.C.C. and the C.C.I.A. during the International Year for Human Rights have been reported to the Secretary-General. C.C.I.A. positions on specific issues, such as certain aspects of the struggle against racism, the situation in Southern Africa, education of youth in the respect for human rights, the long-standing concern of Christians for the situation in the Middle East and protection of human rights in that area, and the protection of human rights in armed conflicts are stated elsewhere in this memorandum.

General Assembly Action

A resolution of the General Assembly expresses appreciation to governments, United Nations organs, specialised agencies, regional intergovernmental organisations and non-governmental organisations which have contributed to the observance of the International Year for Human Rights; expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for his effective coordination of measures and activities and for the reports he has submitted to the General Assembly; expresses the hope that measures and activities undertaken on the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights will be continued, developed and enlarged; invites governments, U.N. organs, specialised agencies and other inter-governmental organisations concerned to continue to give effect to the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 24)

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Background

In 1962 the General Assembly requested that a draft declaration and a draft international convention on this subject be prepared by the Commission on Human Rights. In 1963 the Commission on Human Rights began work on these instruments and completed at its session in 1967 the draft of a preamble and twelve substantive articles for inclusion in the proposed International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. This draft, together with additional proposals made by certain countries, and a preliminary draft on measures of implementation have been submitted to ECOSOC, which in turn decided to transmit them to the General Assembly for its consideration.

During the 22nd session in 1967, the Third Committee devoted considerable time to this item in a debate which regrettably focussed too much on certain political issues to permit reasonably objective consideration of the principles involved in the proposed Convention. It decided that the title of the instrument should be draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief; it revised and adopted only the preamble and Article 1.

In 1968 the General Assembly decided without objection to defer to the Twenty-fourth Session consideration of this item, and to give high priority to it.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Positions of the World Council of Churches and its Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on this item have been brought to the attention of U.N. delegates in the Memorandum on the C.C.I.A. and the Twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

Mindful, however, that the present political climate is not conducive to a fully objective and constructive consideration of this

item, C.C.I.A. representatives have informally expressed the view that further work on the proposed Convention or Declaration might be deferred until a time more favourable for the elaboration of such instruments in adequate form.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly, on recommendation of the Third Committee, decided without objection to defer consideration of this item to the Twenty-fifth session.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 25)

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Background

The Twentieth General Assembly, having considered the proposal of Costa Rica to establish a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, unanimously approved a resolution transmitting the proposal to the Commission on Human Rights for study and for report to the Twenty-first Session. The Commission at its session in March 1966, welcomed the proposal and set up a nine-member working group to study the question; at its session in 1967, the Commission on Human Rights adopted a recommendation that a United Nations High Commissioner's office for Human Rights be established within the framework of the United Nations, under the authority of the General Assembly. The duties of the High Commissioner would be to assist in promoting and encouraging universal and effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

Also under the terms of the Human Rights Commission's proplsal the High Commissioner would be assisted by a panel of expert consultants appointed by the Secretary-General and not exceeding seven in number.

Because of lack of time, the General Assembly was prevented from giving consideration to this item in 1967 and again last year at its Twenty-third Session, but decided to give high priority to this question at the Twenty-fourth Session.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

At its meeting in Geneva, 4-8 August 1967, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. reviewed various aspects of the international protection of human rights and recorded a formal minute in which it noted "the proposal now before the U.N. General Assembly to establish the post of a U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights",:

> It expresses its interest and support for any structural advancement in the U.N. which can ensure more adequate protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. However, it warns against too hasty establishment of new machinery without full consideration of the manner in which the implementation of all U.N. actions on human rights, including international instruments, may be effectively co-ordinated.

As an intermediate step and without prejudice to future action, the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, in session at Uppsala, Sweden, July 1968, adopted a resolution on "International Protection of Human Rights" in which it stated:

> We recommend that the United Nations establish an office at the highest possible level - perhaps that of Under Secretary - to facilitate greater co-ordination of actions relating to human rights.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly, considering that there had not been sufficient time at its Twenty-fourth Session to complete consideration of this matter, decided to give highest priority to this item at its Twenty-fifth session.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 26)

INTERNATIONAL YEAR TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Background

At its Twenty-third Session, the General Assembly acting on recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights, adopted a resolution in which it, inter alia, appealed to all States and organisations dedicated to the ideals of freedom, independence and peace to continue to give political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling against all forms of racial discrimination and colonialism; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The programme prepared by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/7649) suggested a variety of steps to be undertaken by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialised agencies; competent organs of the United Nations; regional inter-governmental organisations; member states; specialised agencies and other international and national organisations, including non-governmental organisations in consultative status with ECOSOC. (This programme can be made available upon request to the Geneva office of the C.C.I.A.)

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While no formal position was advanced on specific proposals for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism, the action taken by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Canterbury, England, August 1969, authorizing an "Ecumenical Programme to Combat Racism", was reported in the memorandum on the C.C.I.A. and the Twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

This five-year programme recognizes that racism, like slavery and other social manifestations of man's sin, can and must be eliminated, ant that Christians must be involved in this struggle.

Racism today is not confined to certain continents. It is a world-wide problem. Although white racism is not its only form, the focus will be on various forms of white racism in different parts of the world, and it is recognized that the fight against racism must be set within the context of the struggle for world community, including world development. Churches are called upon to confess their involvement in the perpetuation of racism and to release their material resources to assist in the struggle against racial injustices. Teams of enquiry, consultations on selected issues, more opportunity for confrontation between those holding different positions, examination of the means available for promoting political action towards the bringing about of racial justice and of the ways in which churches can stand for the rights of the victims of racism are elements of the five-year programme of the World Council of Churches. The establishment of a special unit to co-ordinate action by all departments and divisions of the Council is envisaged. Furthermore, under the plan authorized by the Central Committee, a special fund is to be created by the transfer of $200,000 of the World Council of Churches' own reserves, and by an appeal to member churches to contribute at least $300,000, this special fund to be distributed to organisations of oppressed racial groups whose purposes are not inconsonant with the general purposes of the World Council of Churches.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution, which in its operative part:

1. Designates the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Considers that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism;

3. Approves the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination prepared by the Secretary-General and calls upon all States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation;

4. Urgently appeals to all States to intensify and expand their efforts at the national and the international level towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination, including the policy of apartheid, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racism;

5. Invites the organs of the United Nations and the specialised agencies concerned to co-operate and participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the preparations for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination based on any information which he may receive from States, the organs of the United Nations and the specialised agencies concerned.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 27)

APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Background

The Assembly, at its Twenty-third session, reiterated its condemnation of the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa and reaffirmed the urgent necessity of eliminating these policies; it requested the Special Committee on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa to study and report on the implementation of the U.N. resolutions, and to intensify efforts to promote the international campaign against apartheid, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary means for the accomplishment of its task.

In another action the General Assembly

> - endorsed the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights; called upon the Government of South Africa to appeal, amend and replace as necessary various discriminatory laws and report to the Secretary General; asked all governments to publicize the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination and inhuman acts practiced by the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia; and requested the Secretary-General to give widest publicity to the solution under constant review.

Before the General Assembly this year was also an item proposed by the African States and dealing with the "Manifesto on Southern Africa" adopted by the Fifth Summit Conference of East and Central African States and, subsequently, by the organisation of African Unity. The document stresses the principle of human dignity and equality; states that the liberation of Africa would not mean a "reverse racialism"; expresses the desire of African states to negotiate rather than resort to physical violence; acknowledges, however, that if peaceful progress is blocked, the O.A.U. has no choice but to support the liberation movements.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Repeatedly, since its Second Assembly in 1954, the World Council of Churches has reaffirmed "its conviction that any form of segregation based on race, colour, or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ".

The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, in a Statement on Racial and Ethnic Tension adopted in August 1963, addressed itself to the situation in South Africa and said, in part:

> This extreme crisis summons all Christian people to recognize and accept their common responsibility...We call on Christians to remember in their prayers those of all races in South Africa who take great risks and incur severe penalties in the cause of justice and human solidarity. Christians outside the Republic must work to

inform world opinion and to impress upon other countries and governments their responsibility in respect of this great crisis. The pursuit by governments of selfish national interests, particularly in the economic sphere, in their relations with South Africa can do much to defer the realisation of racial justice for all her peoples.

All Christians must do everything in their power to show their care for the victims of discrimination, and to relieve the needs of refugees from the Republic.

We cannot but remind the white population of South Africa, and especially the Christians within it, that to continue the present policy of race relations will inevitably mean increased isolation from the rest of the world. That policy is one with which peoples throughout the world are in profound disagreement. Moreover, it has established within South Africa a spirit of entrenchment rather than of openness. Both factors work toward the isolation of South Africa. We appeal to white Christians so to labour with their fellow citizens and their government, that rigidity and isolation may give way to openness and collaboration.

At its meeting in Geneva in July 1965, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. adopted a resolution on Southern Africa in which it stated, inter alia:

(The Executive Committee) is disturbed to note that in spite of the demands both local and international for greater justice, governments have hardened their position - in South Africa by the intensification of the policy of apartheid, inevitably accompanied by an ever-growing and increasingly ruthless system of repression;...

The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee noted however that:

In South Africa, in spite of critical opinion, an important minority of all races continues to maintain its spiritual independence and its courageous witness to human rights.

and went on to state its belief, inter alia:

> that the Christians repudiation of racial discrimination in all its forms must go on being expressed in word and deed.
>
> that contact with churches, organisations and individuals in these countries should be pursued, in particular across the barriers of deep disagreement so that every opportunity for reconciliation may be grasped. Moreover, personal and group visits both ways and exchanges by students and educators can prove particularly valuable.
>
> that constant effort must be made to promote personal communication between members of existing white governments and African leaders. This is an essential first step leading to the urgent task of persuading the government concerned to consult their own African leaders...
>
> that wherever churches in these territories suffer financially because of their stand on racial issues through the withdrawal of local support, or because of discriminatory legislation, the Christian community throughout the world has a duty to stand by them, and by all who suffer in the cause of racial justice.

The resolution concluded:

> The C.C.I.A. Executive recognises both the growing impatience of African opinion and also the uncertainty and fear among the white people in Southern Africa. It asks for its officers to continue to explore every possibility for bringing about changes to majority rule by means avoiding violence, and at the same time to seek safeguards of individual and group rights, and justice for all irrespective of race.
>
> It sees in South Africa, particularly, a highly developed country and virile people with a great Christian tradition, capable - by enlisting to its development the full potential

of the majority presently excluded from free participation - of giving outstanding leadership and service to the African continent, and hopes to see it freed from the evil of apartheid that it may achieve its destiny.

More recently, at its meeting in Kungalv, Sweden in June 1968, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs adopted a statement on South Africa in which it said inter alia:

I. General

... To alleviate the tensions which the continuing discrimination is engendering the Commission earnestly suggests:

1. Serious attempts must be made to convey to the South African churches as well as the political authorities the eventual disastrous effects which the present policies and practices with respect to race must have on both white and non-white in South Africa. The attention of the churches should be drawn especially to the serious harmful effects which this policy and practice has on the missionary work of the church and the acceptance of the Christian faith by the African people. It is imperative that the expression of concern should be substantiated by the presentation of relevant facts about attitudes and feelings of Africans both within and outside South Africa...

2. The possibility must be pursued of procuring alternative solutions giving South Africa true support in attempts to solve the problem and guarantees against the threat of external interference, provided South Africa is seriously willing to review her racial policy so as to change the situation within an agreed period...

II. Churches

We once more urge that churches, organisations and individuals both inside and outside South Africa should, in a concerted attempt to bring about an effective change, undertake and expand the following:

a) a much larger exchange of Christian leaders of all races (both clergy and laity) between South Africa and all other countries, especially those who have historical ties with South Africa, to create a new attitude and outlook amongst the white population of South Africa;

b) regular student and youth leadership exchange...in an attempt to improve and extend communication between the peoples of South Africa and those abroad;

c) a more regular exchange of news and information between church bodies in and outside South Africa;

2. We would call upon all churches outside South Africa to take up and continue the dialogue with all churches in South Africa on all racial and other issues adversely affecting the life and witness of the Christian church, in an effort to reach agreement and effect reconciliation between opposing views and groups.

3. We would also wish to point out to all churches and Christians in South Africa that while churches and Christians outside South Africa are prepared to do everything in their power to assist in efforts to bring about change, that in the last instance, the responsibility for effecting change rests with the South African community itself and particularly with the Christians in that community.

In June 1968, the South African Council of Churches issued a Message to the People of South Africa from which the following excerpts are here quoted:

...We, in this country, and at this time, are in a situation where a policy of racial separation is being deliberately effected with increasing rigidity. The effects of this are to be seen in a widening range of aspects of life - in political, economic, social, educational and religious life; indeed, there are few areas even of the private life of the individual which are untouched by the effects of the doctrine of racial separation. In consequence, this doctrine is being seen by many not merely as a temporary political policy

but as a necessary and permanent expression of the will of God, and as the genuine form of Christian obedience for this country...

...There are alarming signs that this doctrine of separation has become, for many, a false faith, a novel gospel which offers happiness and peace for the community and for the individual. It holds out to men a security built not on Christ but on the theory of separation development of our race-groups as a way for the people of South Africa to save themselves. Such a claim inevitably conflicts with the Christian gospel, which offers salvation, both social and individual, through faith in Christ alone.

This false offer of salvation is being made in this country in the name of Christianity. Therefore, we believe that the Church must enable all our people to distinguish between this false, novel gospel and the true eternal gospel of Jesus Christ. We believe that it is the Church's duty to enable our people to discriminate more carefully between what may be demanded of them as subjects or citizens of the State of South Africa and what is demanded of them as disciples of Jesus Christ. ...

...Everywhere, sin corrupts God's creation, particularly it exploits differences to generate hostility. The policy of separate development is based on the domination of one group over all others; it depends on the maintenance of white supremacy; thus it is rooted in and dependent on a policy of sin. ...

... We confess, therefore, that we are under an obligation to live in accordance with the Christian understanding of man and of community, even if this be contrary to some of the customs and laws of this country.

The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee meeting at Cambridge, England, 30 July - 3 August, 1969, had the text of the "Manifesto on Southern Africa" as part of a documentation on racial issues. C.C.I.A. representatives later circulated to officers of the Commission and of the World Council of Churches, an account of the debate on this item in the Assembly, pointing out the importance of constructive and positive elements in the approach of this document to issues in Southern Africa.

General Assembly Action

The Assembly, in a resolution adopted by 101 votes in favour 12 against, with 6 abstentions, condemned the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and for its repressive acts against the political movement of the oppressed people of South Africa; urged states and organisations to exert every appropriate effort to secure the release of all political prisoners; and reiterated its view that freedom fighters who are taken prisoners should be extended humane treatment in accordance with principles of the Geneva Convention of 1949, relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.

In a second resolution, adopted by 80 votes in favour, 3 against, with 23 abstentions, the Assembly, inter alia reaffirmed its previous resolutions and condemnations of the policies of apartheid and its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa; urged states to desist from collaborating with the Government of South Africa and to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolutions concerning the embargo in the supplying of arms and other military equipment; drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and in Southern Africa as a whole; requested the Special Committee to take additional steps to promote assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa and to continue its cooperation with specialised agencies and non-governmental organisations concerned with problems of Southern Africa.

Two more resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Third Committee deal with similar aspects of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa, including issues affecting peoples in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese administration. Provisions in these resolutions appeal to all governments to contribute more generously to the U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa and request the Secretary-General to give wider publicity to the evils of these policies through the non-governmental organisations, trade unions, religious institutions, student and other organisations.

Finally a resolution of the General Assembly, adopted by 113 votes in favour, 2 against with 3 abstentions, welcomes the "Manifesto on Southern Africa" and recommends it to the attention of all states and peoples and "expresses once again the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the organisation of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in Southern Africa".

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 28)

MEASURES AGAINST NAZISM AND RACIAL INTOLERANCE

Background

Acting upon a recommendation of the International Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly in 1968 once again resolutely condemned racism, nazism, apartheid and similar ideologies and decided to consider the question of measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance at its Twenty-fourth session.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

C.C.I.A. representatives have regularly brought to the attention of U.N. delegates the main positions of the World Council of Churches on racial issues. Thus in 1954 the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Evanston, Illinois, declared "its conviction that any form of segregation based on race, colour, or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ" and urged "the churches within its membership to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition within their own life and within society".

Since then numerous statements by the World Council of Churches or its agencies have reaffirmed this conviction and expressed deep concern about the existence of racial and ethnic tensions in various parts of the world; they have called on the churches to eradicate from their midst all forms of discrimination

based on race, colour or ethnic origin, and they have urged governments and public authorities to secure full political, civil and economic rights for all members of the various racial or ethnic groups.

The Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, in session at Uppsala, Sweden, July 1968, approved in substance the report of Section IV, "Towards Justice and Peace in International Affairs", and commended it to member churches for study and action; the document contains the following section on race relations:

> Contemporary racism robs all human rights of their meaning, and is an imminent danger to world peace. The crucial nature of the present situation is emphasized by the official policies of certain governments, racial violence in many countries, and the racial component in the gap between rich and poor nations. Only immediate action directed to root causes can avoid widespread violence or war.
>
> Racism is a blatant denial of the Christian faith: (1) It denies the effectiveness of the reconciling work of Jesus Christ, through whose love all human diversities lose their divisive significance; (2) it denies our common humanity in creation and our belief that all men are made in God's image; (3) it falsely asserts that we find our significance in terms of racial identity rather than in Jesus Christ.
>
> a) Racism is linked with economic and political exploitation. The churches must be actively concerned for the economic and political well-being of exploited groups so that their statements and actions may be relevant.
>
> In order that victims of racism may regain a sense of their own worth and be enabled to determine their own future, the churches must make economic and educational resources available to under-privileged groups for their development to full participation in the social and economic life of their communities. They should

also withdraw investments from institutions that perpetuate racism. They must also urge that similar assistance be given both from the public and from private sectors. Such economic help is an essential compensatory measure to counteract and overcome the present systematic exclusion of victims of racism from the main stream of economic life.

The churches must also work for the change of those political processes which prevent the victims of racism from participating fully in the civic and governmental structures of their countries.

b) Racism employs fallacious generalisations and distortions to sustain its existence, and these result in personal denigration, segregation and other forms of isolation.

The churches must eradicate all forms of racism from their own life. That many have not done so, particularly where institutional racism assumes subtle forms, is a scandal. The churches must also fight to secure legislation to eliminate racism. This will involve new approaches in education and the mass media, so that false value-judgments can be eliminated and the true grounds of human dignity made evident to all mankind.

c) Racism produces counter-racism as a defensive measure for human survival. It also perpetuates itself from generation to generation.

The Church must break this vicious spiral. It must confront individuals who hold racial prejudices with the truth about our common humanity and emphasize the personal worth of all men. It must demonstrate that the grace of God is sufficient to reconcile and unite all members of the human race.

General Assembly Action

The Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution in which it inter alia:

- Renews its condemnation of racism, nazism, apartheid, and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices;

- Urgently calls upon those states concerned which have not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures for the complete prohibition of nazi and racist organisations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts;

- Calls upon all States to take effective measures to inculcate the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people ...;

- Recommends governments of all states to promote publication and dissemination of material connected with United Nations efforts to combat nazism ...;

- Requests Members of the United Nations and of the specialised agencies to submit to the Secretary-General for consideration by the General Assembly at its Twenty-fifth Session, information on the measures they have adopted and are adopting under the present resolution.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 29)

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS

Background

The threat to life of countless human beings - civilians and belligerents - has continued to increase with the emergence of new forms of armed conflicts and the development of new means and methods of warfare, not covered by the provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, or the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, April - May 1968, concerned itself with the matter and, subse-

quently, the General Assembly, at its Twenty-third session adopted unanimously a resolution in which it reaffirmed the action of the 20th International Conference of the Red Cross in Vienna and

> Invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organisations, to study:
>
> a) steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts, and
>
> b) the need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combattants in all armed conflicts, and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare;
>
> Requested the Secretary-General to take all other necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its Twenty-fourth Session on the steps taken by him;
>
> Further requested Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the study requested in paragraph 2 above;
>
> Called on all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the House Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

In numerous actions the World Council of Churches and the C.C.I.A. have declared their opposition to war as a method of settling disputes, and their conviction that "the avoidance of atomic, biological or chemical war has become a condition of human survival".

In 1967, officers of the C.C.I.A. in Geneva, together with the General Secretary of the W.C.C., conferred with officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. at its meeting in August, 1967 adopted a statement on "Limitations in Modern Warfare" wherein it said, inter alia:

> We commend to Governments for their urgent and positive action the Declaration of the International Conference of the Red Cross at Vienna in 1965 ...
>
> Governments who have not become parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 should do so, and those who have become parties should honour their commitment. Furthermore, all governments should be aware that they are bound by such laws of warfare as have grown into general rules of customary international law (e.g. the prohibition of chemical and biological warfare).
>
> In addition, we urge that the laws of warfare be expanded to include more recently developed weapons which produce new horrors of human suffering such as napalm bombs.
>
> We support the initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in urging governments to seek agreement on a more comprehensive international instrument. Meanwhile, pending the development of a more comprehensive international instrument, we urge appropriate action by the U.N. General Assembly to secure these ends during an intermediate period.

The Central Committee of the W.C.C. meeting shortly after at Heraklion, Crete, noted with appreciation the statement on "Limitations in Modern Warfare" and requested the officers of C.C.I.A. "to take such steps as are within their possibility and will help to attain the objectives of the statement."

Representatives of theC.C.I.A. followed closely the discussion of this item during the Twenty-third Session of the General Assembly when personal contacts were maintained with officials of certain governments and representatives of the International Committee of

the Red Cross. Problems of humanitarian law constituted one of the major items on the agenda of the Twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul 6-13 September 1969. The C.C.I.A. Secretary in Geneva was one of the two observers attending that conference on behalf of the World Council of Churches, and reflected the concerns of Christians for better safeguards of basic humanitarianian principles in armed conflicts. The report prepared by the Secretary-General (Doc. A/7720) is the subject of careful study by C.C.I.A.

General Assembly Action

The General Assembly adopted a resolution with 91 votes in favour, none against and 23 abstentions, in which it

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study initiated by resolution 2444 (XXIII), giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combattants in conflicts which arise from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult and co-operate closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross in regard to the studies being undertaken by that body on this question;

3. Requests States Members of the United Nations to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the continuation of the study requested in paragraph (1) above;

4. Decides to transmit the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council for their comments to be submitted to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

5. Decides to give the highest priority to this question at the Twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to present a further report on this subject to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 30)

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Background

The High Commissioner in his report to the General Assembly again emphasized the global and dynamic character of the refugee problems which fall within his mandate. There was a justified air of optimism in the report as far as early solutions to existing problems was concerned, but this was modified by a warning that other problems were likely to occur. It was also clear that the High Commissioner relies for his continued achievements upon the continuing financial support of Member Governments.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Because of its deep concern for his problems, the C.C.I.A. places itself at the disposal of the High Commissioner in cordial cooperation with him in his valiant efforts to fulfil his mandate.

General Assembly Action

For the second year in succession the Third Committee adopted by acclamation the one resolution on this item that was before it, and this was duly adopted by the General Assembly, resolution No. 2594 (XXIV), as follows:

The General Assembly

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and having heard his statement,

Noting with appreciation the results obtained by the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task of international protection of refugees within his mandate,

Noting further the progress achieved in the search for permanent solutions to the problems of refugees who are the High Commissioner's concern, and the constant efforts being made by the High Commissioner, in co-operation with other United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote the voluntary repatriation, the integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries of those refugees,

Recognising the importance of the intermediary role of the High Commissioner in his relations with Governments and the constructive character of his humanitarian action,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing role of government financing of the High Commissioner's assistance programme due to the growing number of contributing countries and to the substantial increase in certain contributions,

Expressing its appreciation of the adoption, under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity, of a convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa as well as of the accession of an increasing number of countries to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol to the Convention and expressing the hope that the present trend of increasing accessions to the Convention and the Protocol will continue,

1. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those relating to the new groups of refugees in Africa, and with the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

2. Requests the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to achieve, by closer co-operation with the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system, a speedy and satisfactory solution to the refugee problems;

3. Urges Governments to continue to lend their support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian task, particularly by providing the necessary means to enable the financial targets, established with the approval of the Executive Committee, to be reached.

(Index No. 31)

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Background

During the past year the International Law Commission, having approved 21 draft articles in 1968, adopted an additional 29 to form the basis for a subsequent convention on relations between States and international organizations. It did a little spadework on the succession of States deciding to give the non-treaty aspects priority at the next session. It asked for a first set of draft articles on State responsibility, and, at the request of the Assembly, it examined the most-favored-nation clause.

The draft Convention on Special Missions, dealing with forms of 'ad hoc diplomacy' not covered by the Vienna Conventions of 1961 and 1963, was partly examined by the Assembly last year. The remainder of the 50 draft articles were for consideration of this year's Assembly.

The 35 member Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression is the 4th such body set up by the Assembly. This one emerged from a Soviet initiative in 1967.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

While the technical aspects of these issues lie outside the competence of C.C.I.A., the Commission is charged by its Constitution to "encourage... the development of international law and of effective international institutions."

In a report approved in substance by the World Council of Churches Assembly at Uppsala in 1968, these points were stressed:

> The development of a genuine world community can be achieved only in so far as the necessary patterns and institutions are evolved to give it dependable form. Such patterns and institutions must be sensitive and loyal to the enduring human values, and far-sighted and responsive to the need for change to serve justice and peace. The

revolutionary forces of our time, scientific, technological, social, political and religious, have made this a period of tumultuous change. The structures of international affairs must be readily adaptable, indeed must try to anticipate emergent needs. All this depends on the enlargement of the area of agreement about the rules of international law and increasing respect for these rules in international conduct.

The contribution of law to international order and justice does not consist only in its conserving and stabilising function. It has also a dynamic and constructive role. Legal enactments and international treaties reveal the double aspect of law as a force of order and also of change and reform. Christians should urge their governments to accept the rulings of the International Court of Justice without reservation. Christians should also give unrelenting support to the development of an international ethos. We are convinced that there is a moral sense in all men to which appeal can be made, but which still needs to be publicly articulated. The U.N. is essential to the pursuit of justice and peace in the world.

General Assembly Action

In a unanimous resolution on the report of the International Law Commission, the Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on: relations between States and international organizations, succession of States and Governments, State responsibility, and the most-favoured-nation clause.

A major matter was the draft Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, submitted by the Commission. On 8 December, by a vote of 98 to 0, with 1 abstention, the Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on Special Missions, with 55 Articles, and the Optional Protocol, with 9 Articles. In addition to a special recommendation regarding the settlement of civil claims in regard to special missions, the Assembly also unanimously expressed "its deep gratitude to the International Law Commission

for its outstanding contribution to the codification and progressive development of international law on special missions".

In support of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Assembly approved by a vote of 72 to 10, with 18 abstentions, provisions in the annex to the Convention, specifying that the U.N. bear the expenses of any conciliatory commission set up under Article 66.

On the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, the Assembly voted (83 to 1, 18 abstentions) that this body resume its work in Geneva in the second half of 1970.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 32)

PRINCIPLES OF LAW ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Background

Since 1962, the General Assembly and the Special Committee it established and later enlarged have been wrestling with principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States in accord with the Charter. The 7 principles enumerated in 1962 dealt with the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement, non-intervention, sovereign equality, the duty to cooperate, equal rights and self-determination and fulfilment of obligations. Last year the Assembly asked the Special Committee to try to resolve remaining questions of the formulations and to submit a comprehensive report to the Twenty-fourth Session. The Special Committee met in August-September, 1969, and wrestled with two of the principles.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The Section on International Affairs of the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches (Evanston, 1954) said that "the world of nations desperately needs an international ethos to provide a solid groundwork for the development of international law and institutions". In this connection the following considerations were advanced:

1. All power carries responsibility and all nations are trustees of power which should be used for the common good.

2. All nations are subject to moral law, and should strive to abide by the accepted principles of international law to develop this law and to enforce it through common actions.

3. All nations should honor their pledged word and international agreements into which they have entered.

4. No nation in an international dispute has the right to be sole judge in its own cause or to resort to war to advance its policies, but should seek to settle disputes by direct negotiations or by admitting them to conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement.

5. All nations have a moral obligation to ensure universal security and to this end should support measures designed to deny victory to a declared aggressor.

6. All nations should recognize and safeguard the inherent dignity, worth, and essential rights of the human person, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

7. Each nation should recognize the rights of every other nation, which observes such standards, to live by and proclaim its own political and social beliefs, provided that it does not seek by coercion, threat, infiltration or deception to impose these on other nations.

8. All nations should recognize an obligation to share their scientific and technical skills with peoples in less developed regions, and to help the victims of disaster in other lands.

9. All nations should strive to develop cordial relations with their neighbors, encourage friendly cultural and commercial dealings, and join in creative international efforts for human welfare.

The Section on International Affairs also stated:

> One of the fundamental principles of international community in the U.N. Charter is that of the 'sovereign' equality of states, great and small. This principle is again in danger of being disregarded by the Great Powers... Christians therefore should stand firmly for the respect and protection of the essential rights of smaller nations.

The Report of the Section on International Affairs further stated:

> The exploitation of one people by another, in any form, is evil and unjustifiable... The legitimate right of the self-determination of peoples must be recognized.

General Assembly Action

Since the Special Committee was unable to finish an agreed draft, the Assembly, in a unanimous resolution, asked the Special Committee to meet in the first half of 1970, in order to complete its work, and renewed its request for a "comprehensive report containing a draft declaration on all of the seven principles".

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 33)

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Background

The Commission was established by the Assembly in December, 1966, to help harmonize and unify trade law to lessen legal obstacles to the flow of trade. Priority subjects are international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration, and, as requested by the Assembly last year, international shipping legislation.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

Both the need to develop and codify international law and the need for "enlightened and determined efforts to make trade a more effective instrument for world development" undergird C.C.I.A. interest in this item, although competence on the more technical aspects of the trade problem is not claimed.

General Assembly Action

By a vote of 52 to 0, with 3 abstentions, the Assembly approved in principle establishment of a Yearbook of the U.N. Commission on International Trade Law, endorsed recommendations regarding U.N. registers of organizations and texts in the field, supported continued work on the priority topics and on ways to promote training and assistance in the field, and stressed the need to keep the program of work under review and to give special consideration to the interests of developing and land-locked countries.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 34)

CHINA

Background

The question of the representation of China, first raised by the People's Republic in 1949, has been an agenda item since 1961. In recent years, resolutions to seat representatives of the P.R.C. as "the only lawful representatives of China" and to expel the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek" have been sponsored by Albania, Cambodia, and a number of other countries. The request to inscribe Item 103 at the current Session was made by 14 countries.

Support for the proposal rose in successive sessions of the General Assembly from 36 in favor to 48 opposed, with 20 abstentions, in 1961, to 47 to 47, with 20 abstentions, in 1965. There has been some decline in the support, the vote at the Twenty-third Session being 44 to 58, with 23 abstentions. Further, a con-

siderable majority of delegates (73 to 47 last year) hold that the question is an "important issue" and thus requires a two-thirds majority to carry. A proposal last autumn to establish a Committee "with the mandate of exploring and studying the situation in all its aspects in order to make the appropriate recommendations" was defeated by a vote of 30 to 67, with 27 abstentions.

C.C.I.A. Procedure

C.C.I.A. representatives made available to all delegations a number of references in ecumenical statements to China and the world community. The most recent was in a report approved in substance by the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches which held that:

> Bringing the People's Republic of China into the international community is a matter of great significance for the future of mankind, requires urgent study, and the way to achieve it with justice to all parties must be found.

In a report received by the Third Assembly, concern was expressed over the isolation and estrangement of nations absent from the U.N., China providing the outstanding instance, and the resulting lack of balance in the organization, which hampers its task of cooperation and conciliation.

The W.C.C. Central Committee noted in 1960 that international measures "especially in relation to disarmament and nuclear weapons testing, can be effectively applied only if the people and government of China are in a position to contribute to their formulation and application". In August 1963, the Committee adopted as its own a C.C.I.A. Statement which urged: "Every opportunity should be seized to keep open channels of contact with China, and to bring her into the family of nations so that she may accept the responsibilities and disciplines of its institutions."

General Assembly Action

Despite some reported indications of greater Chinese interest in U.N. accreditation, the situation in the U.N. remained largely in status quo. The Assembly decision that any proposal to change

the representation of China was an 'important question' - thus requiring a two-thirds majority - was adopted by a vote of 71 to 48, with 4 abstentions. The proposal, sponsored by 17 delegations, that the Assembly recognize the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representative of China to the U.N. and expel forthwith "the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it", was defeated by a vote of 48 in favor to 56 against, with 21 abstentions. Last year's proposal for a committee to study the situation and make appropriate recommendations was not repeated.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

(Index No. 35)

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Background

In 1968 the General Assembly decided "that the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations should be comemorated in an appropriate manner".

C.C.I.A. Procedure

The C.C.I.A. has followed closely the work of the Preparatory Committee preparing for the commemoration. It welcomes the decision that the theme of the Anniversary will be "Peace, Justice and Progress" and particularly notes the recommendations of the Committee that emphasis should be placed on youth, the Second Development Decade, and teaching of the purposes and principles of the Charter, with particular reference to human rights.

The Commission hopes and expects that the World Council of Churches through its appropriate divisions and more particularly through its member churches, will give emphasis during 1970 to these particular issues. It is hoped that during the year a special pamphlet will be produced on the theme "The Churches and the United Nations".

General Assembly Action

By a vote of 93 to 0, 1 abstention, the General Assembly expressed the conviction that the anniversary "should be an occasion to strengthen the United Nations and make it more effective by reaffirming the faith of Governments and peoples in the purposes and principles of the Charter...and renewing their endeavours to give them full effect..." It decided on "Peace, justice and progress" as the theme, and on a commemorative session of the Assembly to be held during a "short period" culminating on 24 October, 1970. In addition to a special document to be prepared by a newly appointed Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, the Assembly envisaged action during the commemorative session regarding the 10th anniversary of the Declaration on Colonial Independence, on the draft strategy for the Second U.N. Development Decade, on the proclamation of a Disarmament Decade to coincide with 'D.D. II', and hopefully on a completed draft on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States. It also decided to convene a world youth assembly "within the general framework described in the report of the Preparatory Committee", and invited Governments to include representatives of youth in their delegations to the Twenty-fifth Session. Member States, intergovernmental bodies, and non-governmental organizations were invited to make plans and programs that seem to them appropriate.

The Assembly also appealed to "all Member States to give urgent consideration to the ratification of, or accession to, a number of multilateral instruments which have been adopted, endorsed or supported by the United Nations and which have not entered into force for lack of sufficient ratifications or accessions or which have entered into force but could be strengthened by additional ratifications or accessions, as well as to their effective implementation."